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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,

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It is stated by the Medical Record, that the United States Government has paid more money in the investigation of the disease of hogs than it has for all the diseases affecting the human race.

In addition to the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is now proposed to establish a Bureau of Criminal Statistics, of a somewhat similar nature so far as the gathering of material is concerned.

The Detroit Journal recently headed its column of Michigan news with the following challenge: "Leap year is gone, yet can any one tell of a bona fide case wherein a Michigan girl really proposed to a man during the year? Give names, please; no generalizations."

The startling assertion is made in one of the opening pages of a recent work on prison reform that "judging by the number of commitments, year by year, to the penitentiaries and state prisons, crime has increased in the United States, relatively to the population, since the war by not less than one-third.

It is asserted by the Rural New Yorker that "More sheep and lambs are killed in New York than in any other city in the world, over two million head being slaughtered annually, and with the increasing demand for mutton and lambs the chances are that she will continue to hold first place for some time to come."

It is the intention to send a portable steamer from Liverpool to Central Africa, to be transported by natives to Stanley Pool, 240 miles from the mouth of the Congo River, to navigate the Congo, which, it is estimated, is navigable for a distance of 4000 miles. The steamer, it is hoped, will be running in about a year.

Italy is rearranging her railroad system on the plan of her great neighbors, so as to make it more efficient in carrying troops to any threatened point. It seems, comments the Cincinnati Enquirer, as if the war burdens would never close over them. But they have increased at such a frightful rate since 1870 that every one who can is running away.

There are few countries where fires are more disastrous than in Russia; the yearly average of the European part is more than 40,000, destroying nearly 135,000 buildings, valued at about $35,000,000. This great number is due to the fact that the houses are of wood and not separated except by hedges of twigs, which help to spread the fire.

Colonel W. E. Earle, of Washington, has presented to the State of South Carolina the great seal of the Confederate States of America. The seal is of polished Bronze three inches in diameter, bearing on one side the inscription: "The Confederate States of America. 22d February, 1862. Deo Vindici." And on the other an equestrian statue of Washington.

"Most of the sardines sold nowadays," says a grocer, "are nothing but small herrings, put up in boxes with gaudy labels and French inscriptions. In Eastport, Me., there are nineteen places where they turn out sardines, besides three at Lubec, two at Jonesport, and one each at Millbridge, Lamoine and Robinston. When it was first attempted to make sardines from herrings it was found that the difficulty lay in eradicating the herring flavor. It took years of experiment to accomplish this. Finally a manufacturer succeeded in producing a combination of oil and spices which removed the trouble."

Great regret is expressed among naval officers that yellow fever should have got a hold upon the United States man-of-war Boston. It is sometimes impossible, they say, to get the germs out of the vessel, and when the ship is thought to be entirely freed from the disease a trip into the fever country will develop the germs and cause an outbreak of the plague. A fever ship is always feared, for no positive method of fumigation has yet been discovered that is regarded as reliable. It is a question, however, whether the germs will find a foothold in the Boston, for she is a new ship, constructed for the most part of iron, and with no rotten or soft wood anywhere in her frame. As these materials usually furnish the hiding places for the seeds of the plague, it is hoped that the Boston will escape the reputation of being a "fever ship."

It is hard for the clergy to please everybody nowadays. A Boston woman complains that her pastor never looks at her when he preaches, but devotes all his attention to the sinners on the other side of the church. For this reason she says that his sermons do not have the moral effect on her which they ought to have. On the other hand, a Chicago woman recently complained that her pastor invariably looked at her when he was preaching, especially when he denounced humbugs and hypocrites, and she wanted to know if it wasn't an outrage to treat respectable pew-holders in this way. When the clergyman finally heard of her grievance he laughingly explained that he wasn't looking at the woman at all when she thought he was but at a certain pillar behind her, the sight of which, for some mysterious reason, always seemed to clarify his thought.

Raise the Curtain.

Raise the curtain—let the brightness
Of your cheering light shine forth;
To the passers in the darkness
It may be of vital worth;
Give a glimpse to lonely wand'rers
Of your household full of joy.
It may rouse to new ambition
Some poor friendless, tempted boy.

Raise the curtain—we are kindred—
Each to all is bound by ties
Which forbid a selfish shutting
Of ourselves from others' eyes;
Share your light and share your blessings,
God hath made the whole world kin,
And his love so universal,
Takes the weakest sinner in.

Raise the curtain of your window,
Raise the curtain of your mind;
Do not let possession make you
To the wants of others blind.
Helping others we are strengthen'd,
Giving, we are richer made;
And no one so strong or patient,
But some time hath need of aid.

—[Flora N. Candee.

A MAN-FISH.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of June 21, 1859, I was in the crow's nest or lookout on board the New England whaler Yankee Land, and we were bearing up for Valparaiso from the Juan Fernandez Islands when I caught sight of a floating human body on the lee bow, and half a mile away. We had only a light breeze and the sea was scarcely disturbed, and from my perch aloft I could see even the fish as they played about us.

I had scarcely hailed the deck when the floater raised his head, kicked his feet under the surface, and, after waving his arm as a signal, he began swimming down to us. The sight of a man out at sea, provided with nothing whatever to float him, was queer enough, but there was something much more queer in store for us. I have seen the natives of almost every country in the water, but I never saw anything like the speed this floater made as he came down to us. He just smoked through water like a yawl with her sail set to a stiff breeze. All the men mustered forward to get sight of him, and as he came alongside he checked his way, took a long survey of our craft, and coolly called out:

"What ship is that?"

"The American whaler, Yankee Land," answered the mate.

"Want any hands?"

"Yes, we will ship you," replied the captain.

"Very well, sir—I'll come aboard."

They threw him a rope and he soon stood on deck, the only unconcerned person on the ship. He asked for a chew of tobacco, wrung the water out of his clothes, and when the cook brought him some grub he did not appear over hungry. He refused dry clothes, saying that he felt better when damp, and when he had finished eating he explained:

"My name is Tom Finch. I quit the English brig Saxon two days ago. I can steer a boat or fasten to a whale with the best of you. Give me a lay and let me turn to."

"You quit the Saxon two days ago?" queried the captain.

"Yes, sir."

"Where was she?"

"A matter of fifty miles to the northwest, sir."

"At sea?"

"Yes, sir."

"How did you quit?"

"Said good-by to my watch and jumped overboard, and have been floating ever since."

There wasn't a man in the ship who believed his story. Indeed, what intelligent man would believe it? And yet it was Gospel truth, as we discovered when we reached Valparaiso. The Saxon was there, and half a dozen of her crew had seen him go overboard as stated.

A man fish had come aboard of us. There never was a mermaid, but he certainly was a merman. He was next to amphibious. He was with us for sixteen months, and during that time was the wonder of our crew and of every other crew we met. He was a stalwart, good-looking chap of 35, but his interior may have been built on the fish principle. He swam as swiftly as some kinds of fish, and that without seeming to tire him. He could not be drowned, and no shark would bite him. I said he was a queer man. The reader probably agrees with me. I give my word and honor that every statement I shall make is true, and can be proved true.

Our carpenter was laid up with a broken leg, and when Finch announced that he could use tools he became carpenter temporarily. After we left Valparaiso, no longer doubting the story of his two days' float, he gave us a marvellous exhibition of his skill as a swimmer. In running back to the south we struck the fag end of a cyclone, and got a terrible sea. Our big ship was tossed about like a pea, and the waves walled up on us now and then until their crests seemed to tower fifty feet above the rail. Everything was lashed and double lashed, and the cook couldn't make even a cup of coffee for twenty hours. While we were lying to and hanging on for life Finch stripped to his shirt and pants and went overboard for a lark. The best man among us would have been drowned in five minutes. He was in the water two hours, and when he came out he did not puff as heavily as a man who had run across the street. A hundred times in those two hours we thought he was lost, but he had no more fear for himself than as if he was on dry land. In the sixteen months I saw him go overboard as many as fifty times, in all sorts of weather, and by day and by night, and yet he never met with an accident.

I stated that no shark would bite him. He proved this fact a thousand times over. Harbor sharks, for reasons best known to themselves, will sometimes pass a swimmer by, but they are small fry compared to the hammer heads and white sharks of mid-ocean. The true man-eater is not a shore fish, except in tropical waters. When a whaler is engaged in cutting in and trying out, and is drifting off before the wind, your real man-eater appears. I have seen them twenty-five feet long, barnacled up and moss-grown like ancient whales, and evidently a hundred years old. These are the demons of the deep, who will rush upon a raft and upset it or tear it to pieces, and who seem to feel no pain from the prick of a lance. We got a whale to the southwest of Conception, a hundred miles off shore, and Finch gave us his first exhibition. We had an eighty-barrel fish lashed head and tail to our starboard side, and were just hooking on to the first blanket piece to hoist away, when three or four monster sharks appeared. The one who came up astern was of such size that the men called out in amazement. He lay with his dorsal fin above water, and we could see every inch of him. It was enough to give you a chill to note his wicked eyes and his awful mouth.

When Finch saw this shark he said he would drive him away. The Captain ordered him to go about his business, not wishing to loose a man, but Finch waited until the officers were off their guard, and then went overboard off the lee bow with a great splash. There was a wild cry from the crew and a rush with ropes, but Tom looked up and laughed and swam around the stern of the ship. The big man-eater had backed off about 20 feet at the splash, but two others, almost as large, had come up on the quarters, and there lay three of the wickedest fish in the Atlantic Ocean. Everybody shouted and gestured and half a dozen ropes'-ends were thrown to Tom, but he would not mind us. He suddenly sank below the surface and made a bee line for the big fish, and, to my surprise, the old fellow darted aside to escape the collision.

It is truth to the letter that Tom Finch drove every one of those monsters away from the ship, and for an hour he paddled about in the water and was unharmed. In the course of a couple of hours the big shark returned. A piece of blubber was tied up in an old coat and dropped overboard, and he made a dash of a hundred feet and bolted it down like a flash. He then took up his station off our quarter, and not over thirty feet way, and the sailor mounted the rail and made a long leap right at him. The shark went off like a streak, and we saw him no more.

Once, when we were in the harbor of Honolulu, Tom gave a public exhibition, and at least 5000 people saw him swim about among the sharks just outside the surf. Several dogs were thrown to them to be devoured, and gallons of blood were poured on the water to excite them, but never a one came within five feet of the sailor. He had no peculiar odor about him that we could detect, and why the sharks feared him was as much a puzzle to himself as to others.

Among Tom's adventures was his escape from the Greek pirates of the Ægean Sea a couple of years before he joined our ship. I give this because every particular of it is a matter of official record. He was one of the crew of an Italian brig making a voyage to Constantinople, and on the return, while becalmed among the islands at the mouth of the Archipelago, a couple of boats, carrying 20 men each, pulled out from one of the islands and attacked them. There were 13 men on the brig, and, though poorly armed, they gave the pirates a hot fight before the vessel was carried by boarding. When Tom saw that all was lost he hid himself away, and was not discovered until the brig had been towed into a cove. The Greeks had cooled off then, and instead of cutting his throat they took him ashore to make a slave of him. The island was the rendezvous of a bad gang and it seemed that a portion of them were away on an expedition. For this reason the brig was pulled into the cove, which had very deep water, anchored stem and stern, and her overhauling was deferred until the other party should return.

Tom was the sole survivor of the crew, and he was treated like a dog. He had a smattering of the language, and he was told that any effort of his to escape would be rewarded by burning alive. Nevertheless, on the second night of his stay he stole away from his hut to the water, swam off to the brig, boarded her by the fore chains, and finding the two men on anchor watch fast asleep, he brained them with a capstan bar. The cable at the stern was of hemp and easily cut. The other was of chain, and Tom managed to slip it just as the tide turned. The brig was outside of all the small craft, and, as the night was dark, no one saw her drift away. Drift she did, however, aided by a fortunate breeze, and next morning she was sighted and boarded by a British man-of-war heading up from Crete. The Italian government made the Greeks pay a good round sum for the outrage, and Tom got money enough out of it to have kept him all his days had he been a landsman.

He quit our ship with more fuss than he had entered it. For sixteen months he seemed perfectly content, and was well up to his work. Then the owners at home got into trouble and had to sell out, and we hauled into Rio Janeiro one day to find a new deal on hand. We were paid off and a new Captain put in charge, and such of the men as wished to go were shipped for a new cruise in a clean ship. Must of us signed articles though none of us liked the new Captain. It was curious that he and Tom Finch took a strong dislike to each other at first sight, but the sailor had signed and would not desert. We had only got well outside when the new Captain made us a speech. We had made an average cruise up to this date, and the ship was in good condition all the way around, but he would not have come up to the mark had he not insulted and abused us. We had a call aft, and I remember how ugly he looked as he surveyed us for a moment, as an overseer looks over his slaves, and then said:

"You infernal lot of sojers and lobscouses, there's a new deal aboard this ship and I want you to understand it on the go off! There's to be no more sojering and picnicking. There's to be no more gamming between cabin and fo'castle. If we have a man aboard whom the sharks won't bite he'd better look out for me! I will bite him if he doesn't walk chalk! There's got to be discipline aboard and the quicker you come to it the better for your lazy carcasses! Go forward and go to work or I'll be among you!"

Almost every Captain gives a crew that sort of talk. The average master looks upon his men as below the brute creation. He thinks it necessary to brag and bluster and threaten to let them know the wide difference between them. He had made a break for Tom, who had entered as a boat steerer, and every man of us foresaw trouble.

We had been five days out when the row came. Several of the men had been brutally knocked about without excuse, and one day as we were on whaling ground, and Tom was placing his boat in order, Capt. Locke took occasion to find a deal of fault. It was plain to all of us that he was seeking a fuss, and that he was bent on stirring Tom up. He kept at it until he roused himself to fury and struck the sailor. We knew Tom would never stand that, nor did he. He squared off and felled the Captain like an ox, and during the confusion he took refuge in the cabin and barricaded the door and armed himself. Wasn't the old man howling mad when he came to! He issued all sorts of orders, but took precious good care not to expose himself to Tom's fire.

The sailor held the cabin for three days, allowing the crew to move about as they pleased, but watching to fire upon the Captain if he exposed himself. On the third night, when we were a good hundred miles off Cape Frio, he dropped out of one of the stern ports into the open sea, and the first we knew of it we heard him laughing as he swam away. Six months later we had a "gam" with the Scotch whaler Janet, and the men told us that they picked Tom up when he had been afloat three days, and landed him three weeks later at Bahia.—[New York Sun.

Big Gambling Profits.

There never was a gambling resort in the world like Monte Carlo. It is a mine of wealth to the managers of its magnificent tiger lairs, and a very simple calculation will show how princely are the profits of the tables. The management admits that its annual profits are $3,500,000—in fact it is over $5,000,000. Now, inasmuch as the chances of the table are 1 to 36 in favor of the bank, to gain annually $3,500,000, which it professes to do, $120,000,000 must have been staked on its tables—must have been won and lost. The bank's $3,000,000 profits is its royalty—at the rate of 1 to 36—on this enormous amount of money, which must therefore have been played, lost and won. It is this fact of the gambler dealing with large masses of money that partly accounts for the fascination exercised by gambling. A careful player who begins with, say $1000 capital, may have fingered, according to the doctrine chances, $36,000 before he loses his capital. If he plays long enough the bank royalty of one in thirty-six is sure to swallow up his capital, and then he has had all the emotion of having been alternately successful or the reverse, rich or poor. At Monte Carlo the bank royalty must inevitably ruin all who play long enough to have risked their capital thirty-six times. The annual profits of the tables exceed the annual aggregate income of all the Vanderbilts. During the lifetime of Mr. Blanc it was easy enough to get a statement of the amount. Blanc delighted in letting it be known what a wonderful prosperous fellow he was. His daughters, who married princes, are not proud of the source of their wealth, and since their father's death have sought to divert attention from themselves and their affairs as much as possible. M. Wagaths is now the general manager of the Casino, and he has lately given it out that the net profits of the tables last year were only $1,250,000, or one-fourth of what they used to be.

Apples With Blood-red Hearts.

The advent of a quantity of "bloody-heart" apples into the Windham (Conn.) markets from the back country town of Franklin has resulted in the unearthing of an eerie tradition about this singular fruit, which has found its way into print. They are called the "Micah Rood apples" and are of a delicious flavor, snowy interior, and cherry-red skin. In every one there is a large red globule near the heart of the fruit resembling a drop of blood. This peculiarity has been made the subject of investigation but no theory accounts for it as plausibly as the tradition of "Micah Rood,s curse."

Micah Rood was a prosperous farmer at Franklin, Conn., in 1693. He was avaricious, but finally became indolent, spending his time in dreaming over coveted wealth. One day a peddler, who carried a pack filled with valuable jewelry, passed his house. His dead body was found the next day beneath an apple tree on Micah,s farm where the latter was wont to sit. The skull was split open and the man's pack rifled. Rood stoutly denied any knowledge of the crime, and although suspicion attached itself to him nothing was proved against him. He became morose and moody and never prospered afterward.

People wagged their heads when, on the Autumn following the murder, Rood's apple tree commenced to bear the "bloody-heart" apples. They said it was a silent judgment upon him and that the dying peddler's curse upon the head of his destroyer had come home to roost upon Rood's apple tree. Nothing like the apples had ever been seen before. Either the apples or the suspicion wore the life out of Rood, for he died soon after they appeared.

Ever since then the tree has lived, but it has almost ceased to bear the strange apples. It is the fruit from other trees grafted from the original stock that revives the story today.—[New York Times.

A Dangerous Trip on Lake Tahoe.

Chas. S. Luce started out on Lake Tahoe on what proved to be a perilous cruise. He had set out from Glenbrook for Tahoe on foot to save steamer fare. He carried a heavy load of blankets, and after footing it for an hour or two along the shore of the lake he became tired. In becoming tired he also became inventive. He found two little logs, each about ten feet long and sixteen inches in diameter, across which he nailed some strips of plank that he discovered in a drift pile. On the raft so constructed Mr. Luce boldly embarked. The lake was calm and he thought he could soon paddle across to Tahoe City. But a breeze came up that carried him out into the middle of the lake, when night came on. The next day there were buffing breezes, but Luce turned himself loose on his paddle. He cruised to and fro pretty much at the mercy of the winds all that day and that night. The next morning he had the good luck to reach shore. He had been on the lake over forty hours, and was almost frozen and well-nigh famished when he reached shore. He now announces that he has ceased to play navigator. —[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

A Family of Coincidences.

On Glade Mountain, W. Va., resides perhaps the most peculiar family in the country. It is a family of coincidences. The father and mother were married on the 14th day of October; they have had nine children, all of whom were born on the 14th of October; five of the children are dead, and all five of them ceased to breathe on the 14th day of October. The name of the head of the family is Joshua Franklin. He says that he was a Confederate soldier; that he was captured twice by the United States soldiers, and that he lost two brothers in the war, and that all four of the mishaps or misfortunes of war occurred on the memorable 14th of October. In the neighborhood the Franklin family is regarded with superstition, and not a human being can be prevailed to stay either in the house or on the premises on either day or night on the 14th of October.—[Chicago Herald.

Expedition of a Cossack Zealot.

The Czar of Russia has forbidden the Ashinoff expedition to start for Abyssinia. Ashinoff is a Cossack zealot who two years ago entered Abyssinia with a band or armed monks, and by pretending to hate the Italians bitterly he won the favor and confidence of King John, and was welcomed in Abyssinia more heartily than any previous white visitor. He founded the town of New Moscow, convinced King John that their religions were practically identical, and obtained permission to bring in a large number of Russian immigrants. The advance party was to consist of forty priests and sixty monks, and it was to be followed next month by 2000 young men who had to undergo a medical examination before they were accepted as emigrants. The Czar, however, has disbanded the expedition, and forbidden Ashinoff to continue his plans.—[Washington Star.

An odd book soon to be published is to contain a catalogue of the very wealthy men of the United States. About forty years ago a similar book was printed and the standard of wealth then was fixed at $100,000. Now it is $1,000,000.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Two New Western Men Who Will Take Seats March 4.

Hon. James McMillan, who succeeds Senator Palmer, of Michigan, in the United States Senate on the 4th of March, was born at Hamilton, Canada, on May 12, 1838. After an ordinary education, and a six years' apprenticeship in the hardware business, mostly in a retail store, he became by his father's help purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. In 1864 he began his independent business life by organ-

SENATOR JAMES MCMILLAN.

izing the Michigan Car Company. A quarter of a century has sufficed to make him the head of corporations in Detroit employing three thousand men, and doing a business of over six millions annually. It would be useless to catalogue those enterprises here, says *Harper's Weekly*, but it should be noted that he organized the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railway Company, and built for it the road from St. Ignace to Marquette. This was the beginning of the important Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic line, which owes its success chiefly to him. He is charitable, and a Presbyterian. He has a wife, a son in business with him, another son studying law at Yale, and two other sons and a daughter of school age.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado

A writer in *Harper's Weekly* says that Mr. Edward O. Wolcott, the successor of Senator Bowen, of Colorado, is not, strictly speaking, a Western man. He is an Eastern man who has made unusually good use of Western opportunities.

Mr. Wolcott's first experience in the West was obtained at Chicago, whither he drifted soon after leaving Yale College. He had few friends and but little money, yet he set out to practise law in the Illinois courts with all the serene confidence and undaunted courage that formed so striking a characteristic of his nature in after years. By some strange freak of fortune his abilities were not widely recognized in Chicago, and to improve his chances in life he removed to Denver. It is said that his determination to leave Chicago was caused in part by an unfortunate love affair, in which an ambitious parent refused to give his daughter to so poor and obscure a lawyer as

SENATOR EDWARD O. WOLCOTT.

young Wolcott. It is further said that the daughter in question grieved for a long time over the unhappy ending of her engagement. An air of probability is given to this romantic little story by the fact that Mr. Wolcott is still a bachelor.

In Denver Mr. Wolcott began the practice of law with more success than he had met with in Chicago. He soon became known as a good orator and a shrewd political manager. His merit as a lawyer was quickly established, and it was not long before he had as much business as he could handle. Later on he confined his energies to railroad cases, and in time was retained by the Denver and Rio Grande and the Burlington Railroad companies at salaries aggregating $50,000 a year. He still receives these two salaries, in addition to large fees earned in miscellaneous cases. His income is said to be larger than that of any other lawyer in Colorado.

In age Mr. Wolcott is not more than forty. Hard work and grave responsibilities have left few finger-marks on his still fresh and handsome face. His brother, Henry R. Wolcott, a Denver capitalist, is his political yoke-fellow and social companion.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Their Location, People, Products and Religion.

With all the talk about Samoa, there are scores of people who haven't the least idea where it is. Samoa is a group of nine inhabited islands called the Samoan, or Navigators' Islands. They lie in the South Pacific, 400 miles northeast of the Feejee Islands. They were called the Navigators' Islands by Bougainville, who visited them in 1768, from the skill with which the natives propelled their canoes.

There has been no very late census, but the population of the whole group is probably not more than 50,000.

Tutuila is a thickly settled island, and has a good port—Pango-Pango—on its southern coast. The commerce of the islands is small, and the German and English ships are chiefly engaged in its carrying trade, a very small portion falling to the United States, though Commodore Meade, by a convention with the natives in 1872, took the harbor of Pango-Pango under the protection of this country.

In 1873, General Grant sent a special agent to the islands on a mission to the natives, who wished the whole group to be put under the protection of the United States. Two years later a native King was elected and Steinberger became his prime minister.

The natives are finely built, the men averaging five feet ten inches in height, and the women being remarkably graceful and symmetrical. Their tint is a clear olive and their hair is black and straight.

The largest island in the group is Savaii, which has not yet been fully explored. The climate is very even, though rain is pretty equally distributed through the year, the winter months of January, February and March abounding with heavy rain storms and northern winds.

Dried meat of the cocoanut, timber, tropical fruit, sugar-cane and tobacco are the chief staples. Horse, cattle and swine have been introduced into these lands.

The old religion of the natives acknowledged one great God, but admitted several minor deities, especially war gods, who were more venerated. At present all the Samoans are nominal Christians, at least, consisting principally of Independents and Presbyterians. There are some Wesleyans and a few Catholics.

Ten thousand tons of coppra, or dried cocoanut meat, are shipped annually, mainly to Hamburg. Godeffroy & Co., merchants, of Hamburg, control most of the trade. They have several cotton plantations at Apia, the chief town of the island of Anuu. It is the next best port to Pango-Pango.

Among the imports of the island are lumber from California and Oregon.

A GREAT Indian cemetery has been laid bare at Romney, Va., by a freshet on a branch of the Potomac. Numerous skeletons and many trinkets have been found.

MALIETOA'S PROTEST.

Samoa's Deposed King Complains of Germany's Action.

A copy of the Samoa *Times and South Sea Advertiser*, published at Apia, Samoa, December 22, has reached Washington. It contains the farewell letter of King Malietoa, who has been exiled by the Germans. The deposed Samoan monarch says:

"I was repeatedly told by the representatives of the British and American Governments that they would offer me and my Government assistance and protection if I abstained from doing anything that might cause war among the Samoan people. Relying on their promises I did not put down the rebellion.

"Now I find that war has been made upon me by the Emperor of Germany and Tamasese has been proclaimed King of Samoa. The German forces and the adherents of Tamasese threaten to make war on all Samoans who do not acknowledge Tamasese as King.

"I am innocent of any wrongful act, and hereby protest against the action of Germany. But, as the German nation is strong and I am weak, I yield to their power to prevent my people from being slaughtered. I shall deliver myself up to the German forces to prevent bloodshed. I desire to remind you of the promises repeatedly made to your Governments and I trust that you will so far redeem them as to cause the lives and liberties of my chiefs and people to be respected.

"I wish to inform you that I fear that the Germans will compel me—as they are now forcing my people—to sign papers acknowledging Tamasese as King, and if I sign such papers it will be under compulsion, and to avoid war made upon my people.

(Signed) "MALIETOA, King of Samoa."

WORKING WOMEN.

The Commissioner of Labor on the Industrial Condition of Females.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his fourth annual report, which deals exclusively with the subject of "working women in great cities." Commissioner Wright says:

"A quarter of a century ago women were allowed to enter but few occupations. Now there are hundreds of vocations in which they can find employment. The present report names 312 of them. Whenever any industrial operations are simplified to such an extent that the weaker person can perform what was done of old by the stronger one the cheaper labor comes in and wages must of necessity be lowered temporarily, whether to the one formerly performing the labor or to the new comer. So, as the adult man in light occupations has given place to the woman or to the young person, wages in specific employments have decreased as compared with the former wages of the man, but they have vastly increased as compared with the former wages of the woman or the young person.

"For an increase in wages women must depend upon industrial and economic conditions, and not upon legislative enactment, or even upon concentrated actions of persons charitably and benevolently disposed."

FRATRICIDAL JOKE.

John Newcomb Killed by His Brother for a White Cap.

When John Newcomb, who lived in Queen Anne's County, Md., reached his home on a recent night and rapped at the door, Casper, his brother, who was in the house, inquired who was there. John replied:

"I am a White Cap, and have come after you."

Casper, not recognizing his brother's voice, procured his shot gun, and returning to the door said to the supposed White Cap:

"If you don't come in and tell who you are I will shoot you."

He then partially opened the door, and put the barrel out of the opening, when it was seized and a struggle ensued for its possession.

During the struggle Caspar Newcomb pulled the trigger and the weapon was discharged, the load entering John Newcomb's face, and causing death to follow in few hours.

A RELIC FROM SAMOA.

The American Flag that was Riddled by German Bullets.

Secretary Bayard has received from Samoa the remnants of the flag that floated over the house of an American when the Germans made their disastrous landing at Apia, in December. This is the flag that was shot through by German bullets and burned by flames kindled by German means, and is an interesting relic of the controversy between the Powers as to Samoan rights. It will probably be stored in the library of the State Department with other relics of an historic nature.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE eight-hour day is coming.

TROY, N. Y., has 4800 iron-workers.

CANADIAN bakers average $6 a week.

IRON founderies in Canada pay employes $1.85 a day.

CIGARMAKERS are on strike in Baltimore for $4.50 per thousand.

LAST year 302 vessels, nearly all of steel, were built on the Clyde.

KEOKUK, Iowa, has adopted the eight-hour day for all city employes.

THE daily hours of labor in breweries have been reduced from fourteen to ten.

DURING last year the sales of saddlery and harness in St. Louis amounted to $11,000,000.

AN effort is being made to organize the feather workers of New York and Philadelphia.

ABOUT five hundred mechanics are now walking the streets of Dayton, Ohio, vainly seeking work.

THE street railways of New York city employ 11,736 men, whose wages amounted last year to $6,328,159.

TRAINED fireman will soon be in demand for the high pressures carried in the new American cruisers.

COAL passers and firemen for England's navy are being largely recruited from the agricultural classes.

THERE are at Troy, N. Y., 16,000 persons working on collars and cuffs, and their annual wages aggregate $4,500,000.

THE question of prison labor has been brought before the New York Legislature and will be fully debated at this session.

ALONG the Hudson seven thousand men and boys are waiting for the ice harvest, but the outlook at present is decidedly gloomy.

BROCKTON, Mass., last year turned out on an average about forty-five pairs of shoes per minute for three hundred days of ten hours each.

IN the open weather of this winter the workmen have been burning brick up the Hudson, and over 70,000,000 are stacked at Haverstraw.

IN the single industry of iron and steel in this country 37,750 men are employed, who receive every two weeks $639,500 in wages, or $33,487,500 a year.

THE city of Pueblo, Col., is stated to possess five of the greatest smelting plants in the country, and the sixth, now building, is said to be the largest in the country.

IN 1880 one Lowell (Mass.) operative produced in twelve months 7928 pounds of drill, five pounds to sixteen yards. Such cloth sent to China would clothe 1586 Chinese.

THIRTY-FIVE employes of the New York dry goods house of J. & C. Johnston struck work because the usual system of a percentage allowance on sales of remnants had been discontinued.

SOME years ago the coffin makers made from $18 to $20 a week, but owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery their pay has decreased so that now they can only make $2 a day.

THE New England Boot and Shoe Lasters' Protective Union was organized December 27, 1879, with sixteen members. At present it has sixty-six branches and nearly 10,000 members, of whom 1523 are in benefit.

BOULANGER ON TOP.

Paris Sends the French Agitator to the Chamber of Deputies.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger, the man now most talked about in French politics, after an exciting election has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies from Paris, defeating M. Jacques, Government candidate, by 81,550 votes, and securing a majority of over 24,000. The members of the French Government were astonished at the result. The complete vote was as follows: Boulanger, 244,070; Jacques, 162,520; Boule, 16,760, other candidates, 10,378. Great excitement prevailed on the boulevards of Paris during election night. The police did not interfere. Ten thousand persons assembled outside the Cafe Durand, cheering and singing. They were especially demonstrative whenever Boulanger appeared at the window. When Boulanger was leaving in his carriage after the announcement of the result he passed a restaurant opposite the Cafe Durand, where friends of the Government were assembled. The latter hissed loudly, and Boulanger's friends replied by throwing stones. The singing and cheers continued all night.

The Boulangist organization was marvelous. For the first time in the history of Paris carriages were largely employed to convey voters to the polls. Boulanger's carriages were the first in the field, and his canvassers were provided with the names and addresses of the Panama shareholders and other classes of electors. Members of the Patriotic League did spirited and gratuitous work as canvassers.

It is computed that 100,000 Conservatives and as many Radicals and Socialists voted for General Boulanger. M. de Lesseps claims the credit for the General's immense majority as the result of his telling his clients (the Panama Canal shareholders) how to vote, and publicly dining Boulanger.

Since July, 1887, General Boulanger has received in the different elections an aggregate vote of 700,000. The Republicans, during the same period, claim 1,200,000.

Every quarter of Paris was enlivened on the night preceding the election by frequent street brawls between supporters and opponents of Boulanger. The most violent encounter took place in Montmartre, were a number of persons were wounded. The police interfered and arrested several of the ringleaders. Another serious collision occurred in the Faubourg du Temple, where several persons were injured.

One enterprising morning newspaper engaged 250 special reporters, each of whom it provided with a cab, and thirty bicyclists, to bring the results in each section with the greatest possible speed.

The Prefect of Police enlisted the services of a large number of householders to aid police in maintaining order. Troops were held in readiness at various points, and cavalry were ordered to patrol the streets and disperse all gatherings. Municipal guards lined the boulevards, and in every quarter the police and military were well prepared to suppress an outbreak.

In consequence of the victory of General Boulanger the French Ministry tendered their resignations on the morning after the election, but President Carnot declined to accept them.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

A Philanthropist Gives $2,500,000 to Found a Trade School.

The gift of Jacob Tome, the Port Deposit (Md.) banker, has been swelled by the philanthropist. Instead of $500,000 he will give $2,500,000. He proposes now to establish a training school for boys as well as girls, in which all mechanical trades are to be taught. It is the founder's intention that the Tome school shall be to the hand what Johns Hopkins is to the mind. Every branch of trade is to be taught. The girls will be instructed in cooking, sewing, telegraphy, etc. Five hundred thousand dollars is to be spent in the erection of the necessary buildings in Port Deposit and $2,000,000 are to be set aside for investment, the interest to be used in defraying all the expenses. Mr. Tome is ninety years old, uncle of J. A. J. Cresswell, and one of the wealthiest men in the State.

EDITOR O'BRIEN IMPRISONED

A Desperate Fight Against Assuming the Convict Garb.

Mr. William O'Brien has been taken to Clonmel Jail, Dublin, Ireland, to serve the sentence imposed upon him for offences under the Crimes act. The prisoner refused to undress and don the prison costume, and the wardens stripped him and shaved off his beard by force.

Mr. O'Brien made a desperate resistance to the wardens, but he soon became exhausted and was prostrated by weakness. His condition grew so bad that a priest was sent for.

His jailors evidently felt that their prisoner would die from the effects of the rough treatment given him.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IN 1888 there were 2184 murders.

TRUSTS are increasing in England.

THERE are in this country 44,000,000 swine.

TWENTY-FIVE State Legislatures are in session.

THERE are 1000 registered dentists in Massachusetts.

ANOTHER sale of French crown jewels is to take place in March.

A ST. LOUIS newsboy has just died, leaving an estate worth $23,000.

THE Hungarian maize ring has been broken up after losing $2,000,000.

THE French artillery numbers 576 more field guns than the German.

ATLANTA, Ga., has 74,624 inhabitants—one-third of whom are colored.

THE Salvation Army of America is engaged in a bitter internal strife.

CALIFORNIA supplies more than half of the quicksilver consumed in the world.

THE new class in journalism at Cornell University numbers nineteen men.

OVER $1,000,000 worth of libel suits are pending against the Chicago *Times*.

THE remains of the Confederate ram Merrimac have just been sold for old iron.

NEW YORK city expended more than $15,500,000 on her public schools last year.

AS many as seventy-five persons die in the city of New York during a single day.

WOMEN gamblers at Monte Carlo are more numerous this season than ever before.

A CALIFORNIA grower has received a large order for apples to be shipped to Japan.

ON January 1, 1889, there were $862,280,000 of interest-bearing United States bonds.

AN immensely rich vein of silver has been found only a few miles from Duluth, Minn.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER, the London sensationalist preacher, recently went to see a popular piece at a London theatre, and at its conclusion exclaimed: "God bless the man who wrote so useful and admirable a play." "That play," he continued, in conversation, "was simply a dramatic sermon of the most powerful kind as to doctrine, eloquence and spiritual effect."

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

Forterms and advertising rates, see first pag

Communications relative to any of the Interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

SMALL FARMS PAY.

The CAROLINIAN believes in small farms. If the owner of a small farm brings to his work the business capacity and good judgment which the large landowner usually does, it is evident that, proportioned to the acres cultivated, he will have the most money at the end of the year. Hired help is not only expensive, but at times very uncertain and unreliable: but a man's own hands, with a heart in his work, which seldom accompanies hired help, are always available for every little detail on which success depends.

Many men will do more with ten acres and get more out of and from them than others will with a hundred. It is intelligent labor and good management that count on a farm, hence it is that small farms pay the best and that large farmers continually complain that there is no money in farming.

To the CAROLINIAN'S way of thinking, and its editor is familiar with every department of farm business and measurably so with town and city, there is no enserprise one can engage in which offers better opportunities for a healthful, independent and successful life than a moderate sized farm under good management.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The CAROLINIAN has always advocated cheap postage. It is Republicanism, as the Party, at its last National Convention, adopted a plank in its platform declaring in favor of the enactment of a "one cent postage law." The New York *Press* voices the general Republican sentiment when it says the pledge made at Chicago must not be forgotten. It would be one way by which taxation may be reduced, redounding to the benefit of the commerce, industry and intelligence of the country. There would, of course, be a deficiency in the revenue derived from the postal service at first; but while there is a surplus from other sources it can make little difference to the people whether or not the mail service is self sustaining.

Reduction of taxation is an object greatly to be desired; and the adoption of one cent letter postage would effect a reduction beneficially affecting every citizen of the whole country. To relieve native industry from the burdens of internal taxes, to restore the civil service to its former efficiency, and to maintain the principles and policy of protection, while reducing the revenue as nearly as possible to a revenue basis, are some of the policies to which the Republican party stands pledged. Let the country have cheap postage.

THE HOME AND THE SCHOOL.

There is nothing so influential on a community or a commonwealth as good home. But it is impossible to carry on at home a systematic order of culture, the father and mother, the "bread-winners," being both too busy. This culture must be carried on by the public schools.

The Legislature has wisely fastened the school to the home. In the well regulated home there is the yard, the shade trees, the vines—all these, and what for? Most certainly for the household to weave into their nature a power that will influence their entire constitution.

The surroundings at school should, as near as possible, be the same as at home. The school homes should be in harmony with the household home. The contrast between the two should be less broad.

Col. Ingersoll's idea of a great lawyer is the English Attorney who accumulated a fortune of $1,000,000 and left it all, by will, to establish a home for idiots, on the ground that he wanted to give it back to those from whom he took it.

☞ A cotemporary calls attention to the fact that Lent comes on the 6th of March this year. That is just about the time the Democrats of the land will be putting on their sackcloth and ashes.

It is estimated that there are 110,000 thoroughbred cows of all breeds in the United States. This would indicate that the time might come soon when we could cease the importation of thoroughbreds.

The National Republican Party represents the real, living, throbbing necessities of to-day. It teaches how to maintain credit, expand business and remunerative employment to labor.

The cause of Protection has become a question not of the welfare of certain industries, but of National prosperity.

The Republican party believes in a surplus, and the Democracy in a sinking fund.

More than 35,000 applications for patents were made in 1888.

Only four weeks more of National Democratic Administration.

OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The CAROLINIAN is a believer in the principles of Protection. It believes that the political institutions, the future material welfare of our country, the freedom and equality of our citizens all demand the permanent establishment of a National system of political economy entirely free and independent from the commercial and industrial as well as from the political institutions and policies of other nations. It favors the policy of making the protection of American labor from foreign competition the keystone of the arch of our American industrial system; it would extend the aegis of the National protective system to all the industries and productions of our broad land. It endorses all that Congressman Symes said in his speech on this subject:

I would protect from foreign competition the cotton, rice, fruits, sugar, oranges, peanuts, and bananas of the Southern planter, as well as the corn, wheat, meats, and other provisions of the Northern farmer; I would protect the almond, the olive, the grave, the raisin culture of California, as well as the lumber and other interests on the Northern boundary; I would protect the great lead, iron, coke, and coal mining interests of the South, of the Rocky Mountains, and of the Middle States; I would protect the great manufacturing interests everywhere, South as well as North, East as well as West. I would proclaim to the world that we propose to protect our home markets and our home labor from the competition of cheap foreign goods and pauperized labor everywhere.

And the CAROLINIAN would go further. It would henceforth protect our laboring men and their families from the importation and immigration of contract and pauperized laborers as well as from the importation of the products of their work. The time is coming, may now is, when this is demanded, and as President Garfield said:

It is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Let Americans devote themselves to the welfare of America.

The assassination of Colonel John Clayton at Plummerville, Ark., was a most dastardly act. He was unearthing the frauds that had been perpetrated at the election. Mr Louis Altherma, of Pine Bluff, Ark, who was at Indianopolis at the time, received a telegram announcing the murder. Upon laying the matter before Mr. Harrison the latter said: "It is terrible. There has been nothing since Mr. Garfield's assassination more disgraceful to the state or people. Such outrages will have to stop."

Millers, distillers, sugar refineries, etc, cease production to make high prices. But what

If every farmer stayed his hand
And said: "I will not till my land.
I will not sow the golden grain,
Nor plant one seed upon the plain,"
What should we do?

Where would our cities be to-day.
With all their pomp and rich display,
Without the gift of farm and field—
The fertile meadow's generous yield?
What should we do?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st, 1889.

Wm. B. Allison has for more than fifteen years been a prominent member of what has been called the most distinguished legislative body of the world, the United States Senate, but never before has his presence been so eagerly sought by his Republican colleagues as since his return from Indianapolis early this week. That Senator Allison is fully in the confidence of Gen. Harrison is a fact well known, and that is why his company is considered so very desirable by those who want to know who will go into the cabinet. Mr. Allison knows how to hold his tongue in nineteen languages, so that little information is gained by talking with him, except by inference. As I have already written you, Blaine is to be Secretary of State, and it is generally believed here that Wanamaker and Alger have been selected as members of the Cabinet.

The Congressional debate on the Samoan question has cleared that subject of much of the mystery with which it has been surrounded, and has brought out the facts in a manner that the general public can understand. No treaty has been violated by Germany; no American flag has been fired on intentionally, nor has the interest of any American citizen on those islands been interfered with. The only question to be decided by Congress is whether in using the "good offices" in favor of the independence of the Samoan government, which the United States promises in the treaty with said government, we shall go to the extent of making a demand on Germany that might lead to war. The present administration lacked the courage necessary to make the decision and have referred it to Congress. This little group of Islands is of so little importance that they are not mentioned in scarcely any of the Atlases of the world, although they will be found on all authentic maps of the South Pacific ocean.

The American Shipping League, which held its annual convention here this week, was a notable gathering of prominent business business men from every state and territory in the Union. Every good citizen can heartily wish a God Speed to the object of the League—the increase of American shipping,

Florida's election certificate, which should have been delivered to Mr. Ingalls on or before Monday last, by special messenger, failed to arrive, and the Secretary of State, in accordance with law, dispatched a messenger to that State to obtain the triplicate certificate deposited with a judge of the state court. Four years ago a special messenger had to be sent to Oregon on the same errand.

If Allison still declines to become Secretary of the Treasury, the impression is that it will be tendered to Representative McKinley, General Harrison having, it is said, fully made up his mind that no eastern man shall fill this position.

Senator Chandler, who, for several years has been making a study of the negro and his political status in the South, has created considerable feeling among Southern democrats by an interview on the subject made public here several days ago. He predicts that Gen. Harrison's administration will insist on strict obedience to the constitution and advises the South so take heed lest "they that sow the wind should reap the whirlwind."

LITERARY NOTICES.

The current issue of the ECLECTIC now appears on the first of the month—a change adopted to secure fresher material from the foreign publications. In the present number Lord Wolseley's paper on "War" has the post of honor, and is followed by one from the pen of M. Jules Simon entitled "A Patriarch's Thoughts about French Women." Dr. Lloyd Tuckey has an exceedingly interesting paper on "Faith-Healing," and there is another suggestive paper on the much discussed marriage question. Oscar Wilde's contribution, under the name of "The Decay of Lying," is very fresh and entertaining reading. A thoughtful article on "Federalism vs. War" discusses one of the greatest of public issues, world wide in its interest, in a sound and suggestive manner. All lovers of art will be attracted to the discussion by Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, of the conditions of art in England. Gladstone's article on the great Irish agitator and on the whole the greatest of Irish statesmen, Daniel O'Connell, is written with the keenest appreciation, yet with a due sense of O'Connell's defects as a leader of public sentiment. "Shakespeare's Religion and politics" is very interesting. Frederick Harrison contributes a striking criticism of Bryce's American commonwealth, which is sure to be read with much interest. There are several striking poems; among them Sir Theodore Martin's beautiful translation of Shiller's "Hero and Leander;" an excellent short story of modern Greek life, and several very readable short articles. While the number contains so much to attract thoughtful readers, it is also well adapted to please such as read for amusement rather than for instruction.

Frank Leslies Popular Monthly for February is on our table. The number and names of the new States shortly to be admitted into the Union is the subject of every one's thoughts, and Ausburn Towner on "Our would-be States," gives us much valuable information about Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Arizona and New Mexico. "The Prima Donna" is filled with anecdotes and portraits are given of the most celebeated. "The Chilian Capital," and "Animals that are Vanishing" will be read with much interest. "A Decade in Corean History" is a page of history of a country formerly but no longer the Hermit Nation. "Quinine and its Romance" and "How Electricity is Measured" afford study for the lover science. The stories of the number are excellent, and the illustrations beautiful.

Whatever tends to diminish strength should be removed from the system. For those weakening diseases of babyhood-colic, diarrhœa, etc use Dr. Bulls Baby Syrup whic always cures. For functional disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels use Laxador, the safest and surest remedy that can be employed. Price only 25 cents.

The Legislature.

The rush of local bills continues. The more important acted on during the past week are:

IN THE SENATE: To permit appeals from acts of county Commissioners; to protect landlords from unlawful acts of tenants and croppers; asking members of Congress to use their efforts to secure the erection of a monument to Nathaniel Warren; in relation to indigent and other apprentices passed third reading. Allows no white child to be bound to a colored person and no colored child to be bound to a white person if a competent colored person can be found; to pay Prof. Martin $800 and Prof. Hepburn $900 for services at the University of North Carolina in 1866-67 passed third reading.

IN THE HOUSE: A resolution endorsing the Commissioner of Immigration; bill prohibiting the issue of non-transferable scrip to employes of Bertie, Gates, Wake, Randolph, Hertford and Cumberland counties; making it a misdemeanor to obtain knowledge unlawfully of a telegram or letter; to punish resistance to police officers; to prevent the spread of disease among stock; to require a registration of dentists in each county within six months; to extend the time of Sheriffs to settle with the State Treasurer from February to May 1st; prohibiting the removal of property, on which there is a mortgage, or lien, out of the county; to regulate the shooting of wild fowl in Currituck, and to prevent pound net fishing in certain waters.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store,

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The buoys placed on the Hatteras Swash are reported all gone.

American Interests in Samoa.

American interests at Samoa are larger than is generally believed. Ten years ago the Germans were all powerful. They controlled all the trade and had numerous large plantations. Then a few Americans and English were attracted to the country, and began business. The American Land Company purchased lands in Samoa amounting in all to two hundred thousand acres. Although the investments of the Germans slightly exceed in value the investments of either the citizens of the United States or those of Great Britain, when the investments of these two nations are combined, they vastly exceed those of the subjects of Germany. The trade of the United States with Samoa has been steadily increasing for the last ten years. In 1887 six or seven large vessels were required in the trade, and considerable quantities of American goods were purchased in the Australian markets and shipped to Apia, either direct or via New Zealand, whose government subsidizes a steamer to visit the islands ten times yearly.

The man who is not a candidate for Railroad Commissioner in North Carolina just now ought to be caught and sent to Barnum's museum. They are said to be swarming around the Capitol like flies about a molasses jug.—Asheville Citizen.

E. S Stamps, Esq., has tendered his resignation as president of the board of directors of the penitentiary.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

To the honest inquirer after truth, who, troubled with some contagious blood disease, seeks a remedy which will completely eradicate from his system every germ of blood poison, that the ones he loves—his wife and his children—may be saved, the experience of others comes as a mighty revelation. Common sense tells him actual results are the only sure proof of curative virtue. Read the following true testimony:

Twelve years ago I contracted a terrible case of blood poisoning. My affliction was truly horrible. I had no appetite, did not sleep well at night, my digestion was impaired, my throat was full of ulcers, and in fact I was a total wreck. I had been under the treatment of several of the leading physicians of Atlanta; tried nearly every blood remedy advertised; went to Hot Springs, where I remained several months, receiving no benefit whatever—the dread disease still clung to me.

Three years ago I was laid up with rheumatism. My knees were drawn up in such a position that I could not leave my bed for months.

Last summer the disease seemed to renew its attack upon me with all the ravages of death. My life was a lingering torture, and I had despaired of ever getting well when a friend of mine recommended B. B. B. I began to use it at once, and find myself permanently cured. I refer to Rev. C. C. Davis, Dr. John G. Westmorland, Dr. Knott, Garrett & Bro., and numerous others who know of my case. I cheerfully recommend B. B. B., for I really believe it is the best medicine for the blood in the world.

JAS. L. BOSWORTH, Atlanta, Ga.

During the month of February I bought one bottle of B. B. B. for my four-year old boy, who had what doctors term hereditary blood poison, and to my utter astonishment one bottle cured him. In February my elder son, twelve years of age, was literally covered with ugly sores on his legs, and a terrible eruption on his head. He was cured with two bottles of B. B. B. As a quick blood cleanser it has no equal. JAMES HILL, Atlanta, Ga.

For several years I have been suffering from a constitutional blood poison, which has resisted the treatment of our best physicians, and the use of the most noted medicines.

I was covered with a copper-colored eruption all over my body and limbs, with loss of appetite, excruciating pains in my back, aching of my joints, general debility, emaciation, falling off of my hair, sore throat and great nervousness. I became incredulous, but being told that B. B. B. was a sure enough blood purifier and that it did not require a patient to use a gross before he was cured, I commenced its use. Within two weeks' time I felt improved. I have taken about ten bottles and feel as well and sprightly as any man. My appetite and strength have returned and my hair does not fall out. I do not hesitate to say that B. B. B. has no equal as a general blood purifier, and any one who will use only one bottle will be convinced that it has no equal in these parts. I still continue its use, as it is a splendid tonic and keeps my system in a fine condition. You have the liberty to direct any sufferer to me in person.

K. P. B. JONES,
Atlanta, Ga.

I had 24 running ulcers on one leg, and 6 on the other, and felt greatly prostrated. I believe I actually swallowed a barrel of medicine in vain efforts to cure the disease. With little hope, I finally acted on the urgent advice of a friend, and got a bottle of B. B. B. I experienced a change and my despondency was somewhat dispelled. I kept using it until I had taken sixteen bottles, and all the ulcers, rheumatism, and other horrors of blood poison have disappeared, and at last I am sound and well again, after an experience of twenty years of torture.

A. P. BRUNSON, Atlanta, Ga.

KENNESAW, GA., Sept. 11, 1887.

B. B. B. Company—MY DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the great benefit my wife has derived from your great and wonderful medicine, B. B. B. For two years she was a great sufferer from Scrofula, or some blood disease which had lain dormant all her life. We had attention from some of the most skillful physicians in the country, but all to no effect, until we had all despaired of her ever recovering. Her mouth was one solid ulcer, and for two months or more her body was broken out with sores until she lost a beautiful head of hair, also eyelashes and eye-brows; in fact, she seemed to be a complete wreck.

Now comes the great secret which I want all the world to know: That three bottles of Blood Balm medicine has done the work which would sound incredible to any one who did not know it to be so. To-day my wife is perfectly healthy and clear from any scrofulous taint, and she now has a three-month-old babe, also perfectly healthy. Very respectfully

H. L. CASSIDY.

GLEN ALPINE STATION, N. C.
February 13th, 1888.

This is to certify that three years ago I had my left leg amputated four inches below the knee, caused by blood poison and bone affection. After it was amputated there came a running ulcer on the end of it that measured 3½ inches one way and 4½ inches the other, and continued growing worse every day until a short time ago. I was given up to die by the best doctors in Charlotte. I heard of the wonderful B. B. B. I resolved to try that. My weight at the time I commenced B. B. B. was 120 pounds. When I had taken three bottles I gained 37 pounds in weight; when I had taken twelve bottles I was sound and well, but continued taking until I had taken fifteen bottles. I now weigh 180 pounds and measure five feet and three inches high. I contend that your medicine has no equal as a blood purifier. It certainly worked like a charm. (12) J. R. WILSON.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25¢ A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

BULL'S PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

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☞ SHAD A SPECIALTY. ☜

O. S. HARDING & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
Nos. 9 & 10 Dock Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
☞ Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. T. SKIDMORE,
Wholesale Commission Dealer
— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK.

C. G. LINDER. J. A. LINDER.
C. G. LINDER & BRO.
SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN
FRESH FISH.

GAME & TERRAPIN
30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,
Philadelphia, Pa.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff
LANPHEAR & HAFF
Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty, No Agents,

HINCHMAN SON & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA PA.,
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in his market.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT OUR PRICES ARE THE

THERE'S NO PLACE ON EARTH
where a happier state of affairs exists than at our store, The reasons that we have solved the great problem
How to Get Trade
— AND —
How to Hold it,
We do our utmost at all times to
Make The Quality Fit the Price,
and guarantee full value for the money on every purchase. Take our word for it, and when you want anything in our line come and see us.

ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
In Groceries, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Cutlery, Glassware, Paints Oils, Ship Chandelry, Lime, Cement Hay, Shingles, Etc.
☞ Agents Orange Rifle Powder.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weisel's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,
But hustle right off and get the pick of the fine New Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

FISH GILL NETS.
For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.
First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*
In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.
Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.
All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,
American Net & Twine Co.,
Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass, Branch Office, 172 Fulton Stre. N. Y.
-23.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day
The attention of the travelling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L. ROGERSON, Prop

PATENTS.
Caveats, and Trade Marks obtainen, an all Patent business conducted for *Moderat Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Pat Office, and we can secure patents in time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. L. STORER & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
☞ Stencils and Shipping furnished on application.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

JACOB SALOMONSKY
—0—0—
The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry.
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns mad promptly.

ICE AND COAL!
Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-16. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
—0—
J. B. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N. C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
HOME TREATMENT
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.
For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*
—0—
"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized,* and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.
—0—
Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:
Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Wertenbaker, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge P. S. Vochres, New York City Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phila. E. M. Lyon, Somerville Islands, also all the principal merchants, Scotland, Penn Yan, N. Y. John Spicer, Honduras, B. C. Arthur Cole, Phila. Hon. James Moore, Supt Police, Islington, Lincolnshire, England; Joseph W. G. Dowell, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part of the United States.
"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

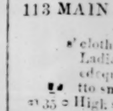
Elizabeth City Academy.
The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on
Monday, September 24th. 1888.
FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments.
Board and tuition for session of thirty-eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100
Music and Art are specialties under a competent teacher.
Send for Catalogue. Address
S. L. SHEEP, Principal.
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n BTruste.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE
THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you, given below.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA
—0—
All clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch of works 35 High street, Portsmouth, Va.
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
n. 27-6m. PROPRIETOR

HUMPHREYS'



DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1816, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician Simple, Safe and Pure.

		Cents
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Ophthalmy, or sore, weak Eyes	50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urine Wetting Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Chronic Diseases, Enlarged Sore Throat	.50
35	Erysipelas, Rose or Face Humors	.50

SPECIFICS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
100 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.
A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.
McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.
18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.
24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887
For Circulars address ELI M. L. MOORE, Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

FERTILIZERS:
Cheap and Good,
For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills
We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes Peanuts. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or W. D. LATHROP & CO.
Dec. 12-3m.

THAT FIGHT
The Original Wins.
C. N. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r
M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Est'd 1859, in the U. S. Court by decree of J. H. Zollin, Comp'r A. G. Simmons Liver Regulator, Est'd by Zollin 1866.
M. A. S. L. M. has for 47 years cured INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, LOST APPETITE, DISORDERED LIVER, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA, and all diseases arising from a DISORDERED LIVER or STOMACH, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. Can be taken by the most delicate female or child without a change of diet, exposure or hindrance from business. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Genuine only with signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co. on the wrapper.
Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor *The Memphis Sun*, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I received a bottle of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It seems like a hair. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of it can be taken."

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

EXCELS ALL.
Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machine. Address for circulars and Testimonials,
Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
209 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE $93 Sewing-Machine FREE
To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and you is where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This great machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out before patents run out it sold for $100, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instruction given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art

—0—

ECONOMY

LEADS TO

PROSPERITY.

—00—

Any man who aims at economy can't afford to miss this great sale. I am determined to force down my enormous surplus stock of winter-weight Wearing Apparel, and am aroused towards making this the most advantageous

Money Saving Sale

we have ever introduced to the public. I said I'd do it, and I am doing it.

Fine Sack suits, Cutaways, Prince Alberts are now selling at near cost. I am offering my stock of fine Shoes, such as Walkingfast, Reed and other qualities, at a big reduction.

I am selling a fine line of

MEN'S WEAR

at cost. Dozens upon dozens of of men's fine Overcoats in Sacks, Newmarkets, Ulsters, Stormcoats and in Cheviots, Chinchillas, Beaver, Melton, Kerseys, Cassimere and worsted, fit for any man and are in every detail of manufacture equal to garments made to measure, all of which are yours today at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Boy's & Children's Suits

by the dozen upon dozen, and men's boy's and youth's Trousers, dozens upon dozens of them, all of first-class goods,—all are yours at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Hats of latest styles of Rossmore, Miller Dunlap and Martin shapes.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, etc, at a large decline in prices.

Oil and Rubber Goods can be found at manufacturers' prices.

I am selling my entire stock of Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks, long and short, at cost,

Dress Goods Department.

I am now offering my fine Cashmmeres, Henriettas, Flannels, Tricots, Serge goods, etc., at a deduction of 15 to 20 cents per yard,

SATINES: I am selling all colors at 10, 12 and 13 cents a yard, and if you have an interest in economizing, you can't afford to miss this great unloading sale I have placed in active service,

H. WEISEL,

The Original Leader and Regulater of Low Prices,

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1889.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

COLORED BAPTIST, OLIVE BRANCH. Rev. K. Lamb, Pastor. Service every Sunday, and special Service every 4th Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

☞Time is "money" now.

☞Utilize it to the best advantage.

☞Our lands and our waters are our sources of wealth.

☞Several new school houses are being built in this county.

☞Sportsmen report that the fowling season is about over in the Currituck section.

☞The bill abolishing the June term of Pasquotank, and the December term of Martin Superior Courts has passed the House.

☞The Norfolk Southern Railroad Company will run their steamer Mary D. Hoffman from the Roanoke Marshes to connect with their early trains here during the fishing season.

☞Mr. Calvin C. Upton, of Currituck, was married on Friday evening last to Miss Ada Horton of Elizabeth City. Rev. O. C. Horton officiated.

—A good second-hand Sewing Machine for sale at less than half price, at this office

☞On Thursday last Mr. William Stokes, of Newport News, Va., accompanied by Miss Eva Luke, arrived on the train, procured a license and the twain were made one by M. B Culpepper esq. Miss Luke is the daughter of the late Rev. J. M. C. Luke, at one time Pastor of the Baptist Church at this place.

—Some very fine steel engraved Pictures for sale at this office at great bargains.

☞The most of our Fishermen read the CAROLINIAN. Recognizing and appreciating the importance and value of their great industry, it suffers no occasion to pass without making an effort toward promoting their interests, and it repeats the hope, already expressed, that the coming season may be to them a prosperous one.

☞Our former townsman, the venerable Dr. R. K. Speed, now residing at Manteo, Dare county, very narrowly escaped a sad death from drowning near two weeks ago, He had walked out on the narrow pier extending into the bay and fell into the mud and water; his calls for help were heard by a clerk in Evans's store who went to his rescue.

☞We acknowledge a visit yesterday from Messrs B. Bilgin, W. Murray jr., and F. W. Allin, of New York, and Captain Henry Roberts and Mr. J. S. B. Anderson, of Norfolk. They came out by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. We had the pleasure of first meeting Mr. Bilgin at the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880. The visit of these gentlemen was a very pleasant one indeed.

☞A gentleman who has traveled much and had extensive observation says: "when I strike a town where the people appreciate the value of printer's ink and patronize the advertising columns of their local papers, I always find a place where there is life, snap, push and business prosperity." It indicates a wonderful want of enterprise when the business men of a town do not have their advertisements in the papers. They are willing for the editor to write for them and boom their business, but they do not feel under any obligations to help the good work by helping the papers.

☞Had the "star chamber" authors of the bond bill held some outside consultation one might have been framed that could have been accepted by the real friends of the town's improvement and progress. As the bill is *not* acceptable—being open to serious objections—the CAROLINIAN holds the time to "kill it" is before it is passed, and thus save the expense of holding a needless election. The bill is indefinite, is not sufficiently explicit. It says the money "to be expended in improvements" *What* improvements? *Who* are to decide? The tax-payers are not willing that a matter of such importance shall be left to the *dictum* of any gerrymander-elected Board of Commissioners. Let the improvements contemplated be named in the bill, and then provide that the bonds shall not be issued faster than the money is needed. Instead of "special trustees," who of course would demand a per cent, let it be made the duty of the Mayor, with the consent of the Commissioners, to negotiate the bonds as is sued, and require of the Treasurer such additional surety as may be deemed safe.

—The CAROLINIAN believes that the PEOPLE have rights and interests, and, despite the windy fulminations of pompous would-be dictators, it insists that they shall be respected and protected.

☞Action is really the life of business.

☞White shad are being shipped to the Northern markets.

☞Read the the new advertisements in this week's CAROLINIAN.

—Heating stoves at cost at Robinson & Co

☞See the Card of O. S. Harding & Co., Fish Dealers, Philadelphia.

☞A match between two Dentists in their art would probably result in a draw.

☞A religious revival is repoted in progress at Edenton, with seventy-five converts

☞Secrets of honor should be sacredly kept, while debts of honor should be promptly paid.

—Make a break for Moses Weisel's if you want bargains in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

☞The "oldest inhabitant" scarcely remembers a lovlier January than the one just past.

—The cold days are comin, but it will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

☞Samuel T. Skidmore. Wholesale Commission Fish Dealer, 142 Beekman street, New York, inserts his card.

—A second-hand Heater, for Sitting Room or Parlor, nearly as good as new, for sale very low. Call at this Office,

☞A Northern cotemporary says that a "Watermelon Trust" has been formed with the hope that its profits, like its patrons, will *double up!*

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

☞The traditional ground hog could see his shadow on Saturday, and so, according to the old saying, there is to be more winter and a late Spring.

—If you want good hard Brick that are durable and have stood the test, go to Thompson & Son.

☞We call the special attention of our Fishermen to the advertisement of H. M. Rogers & Co., the veteran Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Fish, No. 11 Fulton Fish Market, New York. They are reliable and prompt.

—Beware of dubious statements made in advertisements. Watch carefully the men who make them, then read the plain, unvarnished story Robinson & Co., have to tell in their ad. Place your faith in their ability to please and give them a trial.

☞A colored man named Boyce, in his 92d year of age, wandered from his home in Perquimans about two weeks ago, and could not be found for some time when his body was discovered in a woods near by, having evidently died from exposure.

—A double-seated second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Inquire at this office.

☞Longfellow made a remark to the effect that a man must be either a hammer or an anvil. But we sometimes meet a man who is merely a bellows, and he thanks that he is the only part of the combination that works, and he don't let the public forget it. How he does blow!

—Congealed facts—read Robinson & Co advertisement,

—There is no need for investigation as to the quality of Brick, for Thompson & Son again took the first premium at the late Fair.

☞A resolution was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, at their meeting on Monday, requesting our Member to present a bill to the Legislature to grant authority to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000, for the purpose of building a new County Jail. That a new one is very much needed is true, but the CAROLINIAN would ask, Isn't $10,000 a little too much?

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A., "if I had as small a foot as Miss G." "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

☞Over-indulgence of children is mistaken kindness. A child taught to obey until it is five years old knows nothing else. It is not so easy to begin the lesson at that age, harder still at eight, and almost out of the question at twelve. Indulge your child, say three or four years old, in all the little whims and fancies, give it everything it wants, especially if it cries for it, make yourself, your servants and your household its slave, allow it to contradict you, to kick and scream—these things are wonderfully "cute" in a baby; you might make a show of resistance, but give up always in the end—then tell your neighbors of all the child's little sayings and doings in its presence, talk them over frequently, deceive it in little things which it is too young to understand, tell it you are not going out and then slip off—practice all these seemingly harmless little child, and although it may be endowed with intelligence and a naturally sweet disposition, if it does not grow up a selfish and unamiable daughter or a willful and overbearing son, it will not be your fault,

☞On many farms feed is wasted as it is fed to stock. In order to keep the largest number of stock, pains must be taken to economize the feed

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

☞The CAROLINIAN is satisfied that it voices the opinion of a decided majority of our people when it states that it will be folly to pass the Town bond bill in its present shape, as it certainly will be defeated.

LOCAL MENTION.

Register Culpepper issued 32 marriage licences during the months of December and January.—Mr. L. F. Ziegler, wife and child, of Edenton, have been spending several days here at their old home.—Miss Cassie Pendleton left on Wednesday to visit her two brothers at Key West, Fla.—Geo. B. Bliven esq., of Manteo, was in the City last week, and, as usual, gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—Mrs S. S. Fowler is here from Philadelphia to spend a few weeks.—We had a pleasant call from Mr. James E. Nash, of South Mills, a few days ago. —H. C. Rogers, the popular Fish Dealer, after spending a week or so here [illegible] New York markets temporarily, left on Friday but will return when the season fairly opens.—Thompson & Son have shipped some 50,000 brick the past week to Edenton, Cresswell and Windsor. "Fred" tells us that it is keeping him busy filling orders.—Joseph Salomonsky, of Norfolk, was in town on Monday, looking after his business interests here. He informed us that he has arranged to remove his Bottling Works to Edenton.—The frame of the Presbyterian Church is up. It is located on Road street, opposite the residence of C. W. Grandy esq. Mr. D. S. Kramer is the contractor, and he is now pushing the work.—Mr. R. P. Krause, whose illness was mentioned in last week's CAROLINIAN, died on Sunday night. His age was 37 years, 3 months and 8 days, He was a square and honest man, and had many friends. He leaves a wife and three children with whom we sympathize in their affliction.—E. F. Aydlett esq., is at Raleigh attending the Supreme Court. —Luke Pool, a well known colored man of this place, died on Monday morning.—Mr. W. W. Mann has left for the Roanoke Marshes to get in readiness for the fishing trade.—Col. W. C. Davis is, we are sorry to learn, still unable to be out.—We regret to announce that our long-time and valued friend John H. Ziegler is confined to his bed by sickness. May he speedily recover. His genial presence on the streets is missed, for few citizens of our community are held in higher esteem.—Dr. Bogart, of Edenton, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday night.—The Pasquotank Rifles have received their new overcoats.

Thousands who haveing tried in vain to find a remedy that will truly cure blood disease, think their cases incurable, but such is not the fact. Botanic Blood Balm made in Atlanta. Ga., will cure blood poison when all other treatments, including Hot Springs, have failed. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Revs Guthrie, Ware and Downum of North Carolina Conference, have presented to the museum at Trinity College a rare specimen of the bamboo root and stalk. It was found on [illegible] from the [illegible] stalk is about sixteen inches in circumference.

He was selecting presents for his girl before Christmas. He bought an amber combe, a box of caramels and a bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup, and showed himself thereby a right sensible dude.

"Enterprise of great pith and moment" are so depressing the minds of men, that they neglect their own affairs, and grow old with pain, forgeting that a bottle of Salvation Oil will cure all.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

Prof. M. Fetter, a distinguished edcuentor, who was for many years connected with the State University, died on the 27th ult. His remains were carried to Chapel Hill.

The State Sunday School Society has appointed the 22 of February for an undenominational Convention to be held in each county at the county site.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoe are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

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To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

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SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

Candlemas Day, the 2nd of February was a beautiful, sun-bright day this year; so according to the old adage we must look for a late spring.

"If Candlemas day be fair and clear
We'll have two winters in that year;
But if Candlemas day be cloudy and rain
Winter has gone not to come again."

How nice it would be for the farmers if such an adage had truth for its foundation! No more disappointments about the weather! Old Probabilities however is the best and most reliable authority. This and other similar sayings can be traced to the period known as the Dark Ages, when few obtained an education and those who had actually passed through college, obtained an easy renown as book-readers, and were regarded as being of superior intelligence, who knew not only the Past but the mysteries of the Future. One may, by an easy flight of imagination, picture some humor-loving L. L. D. who originated the above little rhyme as a joke centuries ago. Would that all jokes were as harmless.

Sometimes a thoughtless jest costs a great deal.

"Fame but a breath—
And yet the fair good name was wilted
And friends once fond grew cold and stilted
And life was worse than death,
At hint so slight
And yet so mighty in its power
A human soul in one short hour
Lies crushed beneath its might."

The W. C. T. U. of this city held a very interesting meeting on last Friday P. M. at Mrs. F. M. Cook's residence. The next meeting will be at Mrs. P. W. Melick's at half past three on Friday 8th inst.

The stock holders of the W. C. T. U. Publishing house have declared a dividend of seven per cent. It has this year issued over 2,000,000 tracts and leaflets connected with the manifold work of the Union. The queen of Madagascar has presented the white ribbon missionary Mrs. Leavitt with $100 as an expression of her interest in the Temperance work

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, by J. F. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Governor Fowle has appointed the following gentlemen to represent North Carolina as Commissioners at the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President, to be held at New York April 30th: James Edwin Moore, of Martin, Chairman; Frank Cox, of Buncombe; E. K. Stamps, of Wake; J. A. Forney, of Rutherford; R. O Gregory, of Granville; Charles C. Clark, of Craven; and Joseph P Caldwell, of Iredell.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my fair bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Midd ewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung troubles. Was given up by doctors, Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

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THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

A Message From President Cleveland On the Subject.

Prince Bismarck's Announcement of War Upon the Samoans.

The President has sent to Congress additional correspondence relative to Samoa affairs, accompanied by the following message:

TO THE CONGRESS:

I had the honor on the 15th inst. to communicate to your honorable body certain correspondence and documents in relation to affairs in the Samoan Islands, and having since received further dispatches from the Vice Consul at Apia and the commander of the United States naval vessel Nipsic in those waters, I lose no time in laying them before you. I also transmit herewith the full text of instructions from Prince von Bismarck to the German Minister at this capital, which was communicated on the afternoon of the 29th inst. This appears to be an amplification of prior telegraphic instruction on the same subject communicated through the same channel, and which, being set forth in the note of the Secretary of State to Count Von Arco Valley, the German Minister, of the 12th inst., was duly laid before Congress, with my last message in relation to Samoan affairs.

It is also proper to inform you that on Monday, the 28th instant, the occasion of the communication of the note of the Prince Chancellor, the Secretary of State was given to understand by the German Minister that a proposition from his Government to that of the United States for a conference on the Samoan subject was on its way by mail, having left Berlin on the 20th inst.; so that its arrival here, in due course of mail, can be looked for in a very short time. In reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of State whether the proposition referred to was for a renewal of the joint conference between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended in July, 1887, or for the consideration of Samoan affairs *ab novo*, the German Minister stated his inability to answer until the proposition, which left Berlin on the 20th inst., should have been received.

I shall hereafter communicate to the Congress all information before me in relation to the Samoan status.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Bismarck to Bayard.

Accompanying the message was a dispatch dated January 15, at Berlin, and addressed by Prince Bismarck to the German Minister in Washington, informing him that Germany was making war upon that part of the Samoan people which recognizes the leadership of Mataafa, and instructing the Minister to communicate that piece of interesting information to Secretary Bayard.

Bismarck states distinctly that Germany has been transplanted from the state of friendly mediation between the rival Samoan chief to a state of war against Mataafa and in support of the insurgent chief, Tamasese. Continuing, Bismarck says: "We shall carry on the contest which has been forced upon us by Mataafa and his followers with the utmost consideration for English and American interests. Our military measures have in view only the punishment of the murderous Samoan soldiers and the protection of our countrymen and their property. As they, on their part, are at war with Tamasese our interference will necessarily assume the character of assistance to Tamasese."

Germany Moves on the Samoans.

Despatches from Auckland, regarding affairs at the Samoan Islands, state that the German naval officers have been notified to search all vessels in Samoan waters for contraband articles. The German have suppressed the *Samoana Times*, a paper published in the English language at Apia.

A British subject who visited Mataafa was arrested, but was released in compliance with the demand of the British Consul. The police of Apia have been placed under German control, and the town is at the mercy of the latter.

Six thousand of Mataafa's followers have entrenched themselves strongly, and are ready to give battle to the Germans. The Samoans are rapidly joining the forces of Mataafa.

The declaration of war against Mataafa, the King of Samoa, by the Germans is fully confirmed by an official announcement from Berlin.

When the British steamer Richmond arrived at Apia she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

Friends of Samoa in the Senate.

In the United States Senate, after an exciting debate in which Senators Frye, of Maine, and Reagan, of Texas, took strong ground in favor of protecting the independence of Samoa, the amendment relating to the establishment of a harbor at Pago-Pago, etc., as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, were agreed to.

BURNED IN MID-OCEAN.

A Pet Monkey Discovers a Ship on Fire and Saves the Crew.

With every sail drawing, aloft and alow, even to her skysails, the British full-rigged ship Stephen D. Horton passed out of the harbor of Calcutta, India, in a spanking breeze, bound for New York. One hundred tons of saltpetre were stored in her hold, besides 500 tons of jute in bales. The storeroom held provisions of every sort, the weather was fair and everything looked favorable for the homeward voyage.

Now the charred hull of the ship lies fathoms deep, over four hundred miles east of Pernambuco, and with the ship perished two of her crew. The others reached land after terrible privation and on the steamship Advance, lately arriving at New York from Brazilian ports were Captain Lewis and his wife. They saved not even a change of clothing and were glad to escape from the burning vessel with their lives. With them was Mrs. Lewis's pet monkey, who was the first to discover the fire on the ill-fated Horton.

The voyage up to December 27 was very uneventful, Captain Lewis said. The ship had touched at St. Helena on December 16, and was at eleven o'clock of the 27th about four hundred and twenty miles from Pernambuco. The weather was almost dead calm and the scorching heat of a tropical sun beat upon the slowly moving vessel.

Suddenly Chief Mate William Coalfleet's attention was attracted by the strange actions of Jocko, the pet monkey, who was perched on one of the ventilators leading down below. The monkey would sniff at the opening, and then running along the deck, chatter at a great rate. The mate went over to the ventilator, but before he reached it saw a thin column of smoke coming out. The truth flashed upon him at once that the ship was on fire.

Picking up Jocko he went below and quietly informed the Captain, who gave orders to open one of the after hatches. It was done and a deluge of water was poured down by the laboring crew. The smoke increased and rolled upward in a black cloud. Then a square hole was cut through the decks and water poured in upon the burning cargo.

But it was of no avail, and Captain Lewis had the hole closed again and the hatches sealed up tight, while all sail was crowded on and the ship's course laid for Pernambuco. The wind was light, and she made but little progress.

At half-past three in the afternoon the expected crisis came. With a dull report the hatches flew upward, wrenched from their fastenings by the force of the explosion. The fire had reached the saltpetre.

A cloud of smoke poured through the open hatches and enveloped the doomed vessel. Flames were now breaking out above the hatches and two boats hanging at the davits were at once lowered.

There was only time to tumble a few cases of sea biscuit into each boat and a couple of casks of water. The flames were rapidly gathering headway when the boats struck the water.

Nine or ten sailors jumped into the sea and were hauled on board the boats, but John Davis, a seaman, on striking the water threw up his hands and disappeared. He was seen no more. The monkey climbed down one of the davit ropes and nestled in Mrs. Lewis's arms.

The boats were rowed away from the burning vessel. Then it was discovered that Henry Younger, the carpenter, was missing. He was seen a few minutes before the lowering of the boats near the starboard rail, and he is supposed to have gone after his money and to have perished.

Long tongues of flame were running up the Horton's taper masts, and soon the entire ship was a mass of flames. She burned like tinder, and the blazing craft could be seen by those in the boats far into the night. In the morning she had disappeared.

The weather was intensely hot, and the sailors suffered terribly as they rowed. They were 400 miles from land, and in order that their provisions might hold out the rations were made one biscuit per day each. On the forenoon of the third day they hailed the bark Twilight, bound from Cardiff, England, to Valparaiso and were rescued.

The Stephen D. Horton was built at Spencer Island, N. S., in August, 1885. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

THE sternpost of the Kearsage, in which still remains the shell fired from the Alabama, has been sent to the Paris Exposition.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

NEARLY 1000 Brooklyn street car employes have struck because of an alleged evasion of the ten hour law. Seven lines are tied up.

TEN seaman were seriously scalded, three fatally, by the bursting of a boiler pipe on the White Star steamer Republic in New York Harbor.

AT the trial of the pneumatic dynamite gun at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., out of eight shots six hit the target. The gun is regarded as having shown remarkable accuracy.

A FEMALE nurse at the Cooper Hospital in Camden, N. J., was murderously assaulted by an unknown man who imitated the methods of the Whitechapel fiend.

HENRY S. IVES and George H. Stayner, Wall street operators, were arrested at New York city in a suit brought by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for defrauding the company of $2,553,328.97.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has commuted to a term of five years the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly President of the Marine National Bank of New York, who is serving a ten-year term at Auburn, N. Y., under a conviction in April, 1885, of misappl ying the funds of that bank. He will be released May 11.

IN joint convention the Maine Legislature elected George L. Beal, of Norway, State Treasurer. He received 112 of the 115 votes cast.

GOVERNOR GREEN, of New Jersey, has signed the bill repealing the law which required ballot-boxes to be closed at sunset.

THE Knights of Labor have instituted a general tie-up of all street car lines in New York city except two. Twenty-one surface systems are at a standstill. About 10,000 men are idle. The strike is because of an alleged evasion of the ten-hour day law. The fourth day of the Brooklyn strike passed without a car being run. The directors consented to hold a conference with the men. One of the seven tied-up lines has yielded to the strikers terms.

NEAR Ashburnham Junction, Mass., Noah Trombley and Robert Joy, Western Union linemen, were killed by an engine.

FIVE men were upset in New York Bay by a ferryboat. Two were drowned.

South and West.

RICHARD SMITH, a Choctaw Indian, has been hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murder.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of the Indiana Legislature, has been unseated on the charge of bribery made against him.

THE J. J. Burns Company, railroad contractors at Battle Creek, Mich., has failed with liabilities of $1,000,000.

THE latest estimate of the amount embezzled by J. A. Moore, the Connecticut Mutual Life's agent at Indianapolis, is $1,000,000.

ED. FREY has been hanged at Marietta, Ga.; Charles McGill at Cameron, Texas; Jim Seams at Eutaw, Ala.; John Yancey at Yanceyville, N. C., and Charles Blackman at Ellaville, Ga. All were executed for murder.

R. IRVING LATIMER murdered his aged mother at Jackson, Mich., in order to obtain a small amount of insurance money.

SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, JR., co ored, shot and killed James W. Trainor, his employer, in New Iberia Parish, La., and was promptly lynched.

MARY PORTER, a colored woman, went out to do washing at Oglethorpe, Ga., leaving her nine small children in charge of the house. In her absence the house caught fire and the children were burned to death.

THREE men were instantly killed and two fatally injured by a boiler explosion at Popular Bluff, Mo.

COLONEL ROGER JONES, Inspector General of the United States Army, died at Fortress Monroe.

THE bill to remove the territorial capital of Arizona from Prescott to Phoenix has passed both Houses, been signed by the Governor and reported to the Legislature.

THE Duluth (Minn.) Opera House building has been destroyed by fire. The total loss is $250,000.

AT Omaha, Neb., David Kimball, sixty-three years old and wealthy, was run over and killed by a train of cars.

THREE hundred and eighty-five cases of typhoid fever are reported at Lakeview, the Chicago suburb, and new cases develop every day.

TWO school children of Aberdeen, Dakota perished in a snow storm and a third was not expected to survive.

ANNA ELLIS, a colored man, has been hanged at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of his father.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, brother of Powell Clayton, who was contesting Breckinridge's seat in Congress, has been assassinated at Plummerville, Ark.

THE first National Convention of Furniture Manufacturers met at Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEVEN residences, two livery stables and two business houses were destroyed by fire at Marietta, Ohio. The losses aggregate $40,000.

JULIAN C. MCCLURE, of Mitchell, Ind., has disappeared with $25,000 belonging to miners, of whom he was guardian.

SMALLPOX has become epidemic at Monroe, Mich.

JAMES H. BERRY has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas.

Washington.

A PERSONAL encounter took place in Washington between Representatives Crain, of Texas, and Barry, of Mississippi. Barry received a pair of black eyes. The matter has been amicably adjusted.

THE Army Appropriation bill reported to the House provides for an aggregate appropriation of $24,996,415, which is $488 less than the appropriation for the current year. The estimates were $24,970,358, exclusive of the provision for sea coast defences.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: John Tyler Campbell, of California, now Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, to be Consul at Foo Chow, China; John Darcy Connolly, of California, to be Consul at Auckland.

THE Secretary of State has received a telegram stating that the British Government has notified him of its acceptance of an invitation to the maritime conference.

SINCE March 4, 1885, the Government has purchased bonds as follows: 4 per cents—Amount, $59,624,100; accrued interest, $824,042; total cost, $72,651,827. 4½ per cents—Amount, $68,956,510; accrued interest, $754,028; total cost, $74,162,861. Grand total expended, $146,814,688.

A SERIOUS surgical operation has been successfully performed on Senator Vance at Washington. One of his eyes which has caused him a great deal of trouble was removed. Three physicians were in attendance and the operation was performed in a few moments, the patient being anaesthetized.

COLONEL W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect at his pleasure.

Foreign.

A DISPATCH to the Paris *Temps* from Zanzibar, Africa, says: "An American sailing vessel, bound from Zanzibar to Madagascar, was fired on by a German vessel, and one of her masts was broken."

UNITED STATES MINISTER PHELPS and Mrs. Phelps have been invited by Queen Victoria to dine with her and to stay over night at the Palace.

THE Rev. Mr. Brooks, an English missionary, and sixteen of his assistants and followers have been massacred near Saadani, Africa, by some of the coast tribes and natives of Zanzibar.

THE last of the British troops have left Suakin, Egypt. The command of the Egyptian garrison devolves upon Colonel Holled-Smith.

J. E. V. ALVORD, an American citizen who had lived in Samoa for thirty-five years and was Vice-Consul under the administration of United States Consuls Dawson and Foster, has just died in Apia, Samoa.

DURING the riot at his trial for conspiracy at Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, William O'Brien, the Irish agitator escaped. The trial, however, proceeded in his absence, and he was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor.

SIR WILLIAM BUELL RICHARD, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is dead.

THE Pope's health is causing alarm. He has had a serious fit of unconsciousness lasting over half an hour, and the College of Cardinals is prepared for eventualities.

AT Crosson, Saxony, a family of six persons was suffocated to death by the escape of coal gas from a defective stove.

GENERAL BOULANGER was elected Deputy from Paris in the Department of the Seine, France, by a plurality of 81,650 over the Republican candidate, M. Jacques; there were no serious disturbances.

THE heaviest snow storm of the season has just prevailed throughout Canada.

A MERCHANT from Khartoum, Soudan, has arrived at Suakin, and says that Emin Pasha was captured by the dervishes, but escaped.

ADVICES from Tonquin say that the King of Annam is dead.

THE United States Consul at Buda-Pesth, Austria, Joseph Black, has been recalled by the United States Government for having in articles and American papers made certain unbecoming criticisms on Austria-Hungary.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish leader who recently escaped from the police, was arrested at Manchester, England.

A GREAT TIE-UP.

Twenty Street Car Lines in New York Stop Running.

Scenes of Disorder Followed By Many Broken Heads.

A desperate industrial struggle was inaugurated in New York a few days since, with something like 7000 men on one side and a dozen powerful corporations on the other. The announcement that this contest was about to begin came like a thunderbolt on the latter, who were ill-prepared for it.

With few exceptions all the men employed on twenty leading street-car lines ceased work and declared their determination not to resume until their employers meet their representatives and agree to remedy their grievances, which they said were too galling to be borne.

The railroad corporations at once put on a bold front, declaring that they would never submit to the dictation of their employes. The struggle began before daybreak.

As early as three o'clock in the morning committees were sent to every depot and they took a stand near by. As each car came along the drivers and conductors were notified that the tie-up was begun. They remained around until daybreak to tell the early men who had finished work the night before. When they appeared they learned the news. According to reports they accepted the situation cheerfully.

The day was a stirring one and was marked by scenes of violence and wild disorder. Fifty thousand men were on the streets at one time or another and they were apparently against the companies, for they joined with zest and even desperation in the attacks upon the cars, the non-unionists and the police. These onslaughts, fortunately, did not result seriously except in one case.

There were frequent collisions with the police. Only fifteen cars were placed on the streets by the tied-up companies, and these were manned, guarded and occupied by blue-coats, locusts and revolvers in hand. Some of the cars were overturned. Many strikers' heads were broken. Others were arrested and fined or held for trial.

The inconvenience and delay caused by the lack of transportation facilities probably cost the city thousands of dollars.

The State Board of Arbitration opened an investigation into the trouble. The Railroad Presidents refused to attend or notice it.

In Brooklyn there was a similar state of affairs. The strikers were determined, and succeeded in preventing a single car from running. The police protection seemed inadequate to cope with the strikers, and it was thought the military might have to be called out to quell disturbances.

Second Day of the Strike.

The second day of the wholesale tie up of the New York city car lines passed with a great number of collisions between the police and the crowds of strike sympathizers. There were a few cars run during the day on most of the lines. No steps were taken toward a settlement and the company managers expressed themselves confident of victory.

Twenty street-car lines were still tied up and the 7000 men who usually operate them were idle. Four cars tried to stop them from running. More cars, however, were placed on the tracks than there were on Tuesday. Violent mobs did damage to the rolling stock and rails of the Third avenue, the Broadway and other lines. The police wounded many of the rioters. A few pistol shots were fired. There was no hope of an immediate settlement of the strike.

Perhaps the largest outbreak of the day occurred about 5 o'clock at Tenth avenue and Forty-second street. About 4:15 a large part of the police stationed on this line had been sent to other sections. Only a few were left and not an officer in sight for a block in either direction. The few strikers then hanging about saw their opportunity, and in about two minutes had secured crowbars and were tearing up the rails. The crowd gathered around them, and when the fourth rail had been torn up fully 5000 people stood around and howled with glee. In the meantime word had been sent to the stables, and Roundsman O'Brien and eight men started for the mob. They swung their sticks right and left, not stopping to arrest anybody, but simply hitting. The mob acted like sheep, each getting out of the police's way as the officers chased them up the street. It was a clear case of every man for himself and the night stick hit the hindmost. Upward of a score of men were left in the wake of the mob, stunned or with bad head wounds. People in the houses were apparently with the strikers, for cans, bricks, and even small articles of furniture were thrown from windows and roofs. None of the officers were hit with sufficient force to be disabled. It took ten minutes' hard fighting to clear the crowd. Then the officers returned, but the wounded had been carried away by sympathizers. Four men who had been knocked senseless were taken into one house until they regained consciousness. There are probably ten times that number who suffered in the charge.

A notice was nailed to the stable doors that unless the strikers were back in work by 1 o'clock that day their places would be filled. The men laughed at the warning.

Third Day of the Strike.

Blood shed marked the history of the third day of the great strike in New York city. James Nesdale, of the Broadway road, while being taken captive by a policeman, was defended by his friends, and one of them sent a bullet into him, inflicting a dangerous wound. A roundsman was slashed with a knife, and any number of people were more or less injured by the police or by the strikers.

The strikers were far more determined in this fight than was generally supposed. They numbered between sixty-five hundred and seven thousand on the third day; when the leaders made a review of their forces they found that there were only sixteen defectives.

There was a very serious riot on the Belt line. A mob, made up of 500 men, fought for an hour and a half with a big squad of police under Inspector Steers.

Fifteen or twenty tons of stone, great heaps of sand and telegraph poles helped make up the barricade behind which the strikers pelted the police with stones and brickbats. A grey-haired woman pelted her powerful foe, the hated club wielders and was taken from the fourth story of her fortress—a tenement—and safely locked up.

Broadway cars were got out. The tied-up lines which were making a fight of it increased the number of their running cars from sixty to 150, and these ran on eight lines instead of five. With the non-union cars they made a total of about 700 cars running, but the tied up lines ran no cars at night. There were desertions from the ranks of the strikers. The strikers made an ineffectual attempt to get permission to parade, and also to induce Mayor Grant to act as arbitrator. The State Arbitration Commissioners, having exhausted their power to effect a settlement, practically abandoned the case because the companies decline to deal with any one but their own men.

Nearly 7000 men were idle three days, resulting in a loss to them of about $35,000 in wages. They received from $1.09 to $2 a day.

A loss of about $100,000 was inflicted on the companies involved. The Broadway Company's average income is $5100 a day, so that its loss for three days must have been about $17,000. Great injury was done to business, and storekeepers all over the city have suffered. Many people have been deterred from shopping, and very few out-of-town shoppers have dared to venture into New York.

In Brooklyn, too, the bloodshed was greater. It took nearly six hundred police men to run three cars. The bluecoats fought desperately with mobs for the greater part of the day. More serious trouble was expected in Brooklyn, possibly a general "tie-up."

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Report and Recommendations of the United States Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Patents has transmitted his annual report to Congress. He recommends that the law relating to trade marks be amended so as to specify what devices shall be registered as trade marks; that the patent system be amended by providing that patents issued hereafter be extinguished by the Government at any time upon the payment to the owners of the invention of a reasonable amount of money, to be determined by arbitration or otherwise, as may seem appropriate to Congress; that the law providing that patents first taken out by Americans in foreign countries shall expire in the United States with the lifetime of the patent in the foreign country in which it first expires be repealed. The total receipts of the office for the past year were $1,118,516, and the total expenditures $954,108, showing the net income of the office to have been $144,408. The patent fund in the Treasury January 1, 1889, amounted to $3,401,808. The number of original patents issued during the year was 20,429, of which 1591 were to citizens of foreign countries; reissues, 86; trade marks registered, 1059, and labels registered, 21,892. In the year 11,687 patents expired.

THE fishing schooner Northern Eagle caught in Ipswich Bay, on trawls, and carried into Portsmouth, N. H., a tremendous shovel-nose, men-eating shark. He was twelve feet long, nine feet around, and weighed about 15,000 pounds.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

34TH DAY.—Mr. Call introduced a joint resolution to appropriate $10,000 for an investigation of the cause and best methods of curing and preventing yellow fever by Dr. Paul Gibiir and other competent persons.... Mr. Sawyer reported back the House bill to increase the maximum of international money orders from $50 to $100, and it was passed.... The Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed.... The Pension Appropriation bill was passed with but one amendment—appropriation of $18,000 for rent of pension agencies.... The Senate passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill with amendments and asked for a conference with the House. ....Mr. Frye reported back the House bill for the establishment of a lightship, with fog signals, at Sandy Hook, N. J., at a cost not exceeding $60,000, with an amendment making a similar provision for Great Round Shoal, near Nantucket, Mass., and requiring the construction of the ships to be let to the lowest responsible bidders and that the ships be built in American yards. The amendment was agreed to, the bill passed and a conference with the House asked.... The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production, but reached no conclusion. An amendment offered by Mr. Hoar was agreed to. Mr. Platt offered an amendment, making the law apply whether the principal of the trust resides in the United States or in a foreign country. The bill, as amended, was ordered printed as well as the pending amendments.... It was voted to ask for a conference with the House on the Mills bill and the Senate substitute.... Mr. Hale reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early date. It contains the appropriations for Samoa.

35TH DAY.—The Senate spent the entire day upon a discussion of the question whether the present Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, Germany and Russia and to the French Republic should be raised to the rank of Ambassadors or not, and after devoting five hours to the discussion it was not able to reach a decision.... Mr. Regan introduced an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust bill. It is in the nature of a substitute.... An amendment reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations was agreed to, inserting an item of $400 for a Consul-General at Apia. Samoan Islands .... On motion of Mr. Blair the Army Nurses' Pension bill was taken up by the Senate, amended and passed. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the late war.

36TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to make the title of the ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia "ambassadors," and it was finally adopted by a vote of 29 to 24.... It was decided to discuss Samoan affairs with open doors, and Mr. Sherman made a long speech on the controversy.... Mr. Manderson reported a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $40,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for an equestrian statue of General Sheridan in the city of Washington.

37TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills, the question being the amendments affecting the Samoan Islands. At the conclusion of Mr. Reagan's speech on that subject the Senate went into executive session on the British extradition treaty. The executive session lasted until 6 o'clock.

38TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment referring to Samoa. The Samoan amendments reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee were adopted, Mr. Reagan withdrawing his amendment guaranteeing neutrality to the islands. The amendment to the Diplomatic bill, raising to the rank of Ambassadors the Ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia, was rejected—yeas 25, nays 36—and the bill was passed.... In executive session there was a general attack on the British Extradition treaty which lasted all the afternoon. A motion to have the treaty recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations was defeated.

The House.

36TH DAY.—Secretary Endicott sent to the House a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, of the results of a survey for a ship channel between Perge City and Ellis Island, New York Harbor, and for a ship channel between the deep water of the Hudson River and Ellis Island.... The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered. An amendment was adopted, providing that the name of every person whose portrait is printed on Government securities shall be printed under the portrait. The appropriation for repairs of lighthouses was increased from $300,000 to $335,000, and Mr. Randall offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region can be reclaimed by irrigation.

37TH DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House the Mills Tariff bill with the Senate substitute therefor, together with the request of the Senate for a conference. Mr. Reed moved to concur in the Senate substitute. Mr. McMillin raised the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Mills the point that it must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Reed advocated the immediate consideration of the Senate measure. Mr. Mills and Mr. McMillin submitted the points of order which they had held in reserve; and the Speaker decided that under the rules the bill must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, so the bill, with the Senate amendment went to the Committee on Ways and Means.... The Ford Harbor Improvement bill was reported, and the committee was given leave to report at any time.... Representative Hemphill, reported favorably a bill proposing to secure 2500 acres along the line of Rock Creek to be used as a public park. The bill appropriates $1,500,000.... Mr. McCreary reported the Edmunds resolution, declaring the sense of the Government of the United States in respect to the connection of European Governments with inter-oceanic canals at the Isthmus of Darien, in Central America.

38TH DAY.—The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to providing for the joint meeting of the two houses of Congress on Wednesday, February 13, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote.... The House considered the Sundry Civil bill. The pending amendment appropriating $250,000 for investigating the best method of irrigating the arid region was agreed to.... Mr. McComas offered an amendment which was agreed to appropriating $50,000 for the education of children of school age in Alaska, without reference to race.... Mr. Springer introduced his Omnibus bill providing for an enabling act for the admission of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming as States of the Union.... Mr. Stone introduced a resolution providing that Congress shall attend the Constitutional Celebration in New York city.

39TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The appropriation of $500,000 was made for the new library building. The House finally passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.... Mr. Clardy reported favorably a bill for the establishment in the vicinity of the wreck of the steamer Oregon, at the entrance to New York harbor, of a lightship with a steam fog signal at a cost not to exceed $60,000.... Mr. Cothran reported favorably a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan Government for the injuries, losses and damages suffered by the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company of New York.... Mr. Morrow introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to insist on the restoration of affairs on the Samoan Islands as they existed at the time of the convention between representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, and to take necessary steps to protect American rights there.

40TH DAY.—The Oklahoma bill was brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, with a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. The motion was agreed to, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, being assigned to preside over the committee.

41ST DAY.—The House held a stormy session over the Oklahoma bill without coming to a final vote. The adoption of the Soldiers' Homestead amendment was carried by twelve majority. The amendment was adopted as follows: "It is expressly provided that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late Civil War to make homes on the public lands under the existing Homestead law shall not in any degree be impaired by the passage of this bill." Upon the remainder of the amendment a lively debate followed, and it was rejected by a majority of thirty. The substitute proposed by Mr. Payson, of Illinois, for the "town site" section of the bill was adopted.

THE new American navy, when completed, will consist of twenty-two vessels, ranging from the armored cruiser Maine, carrying 444 men, down to a first-class torpedo boat, carrying four officers and eighteen men. There will be 5786 men on board the twenty-two vessels—500 officers and 5286 sailors and marines.

THE mortality among the European navvies at Panama during the past three months has reached the astounding figure of fifty-eight per 1000. That is as near as may be decimation. The total number of Europeans who have perished in prosecuting this undertaking is 5300.

THE regular running time of the fruit trains from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington is 52½ hours, to Baltimore 55 hours, to Philadelphia, 60½ hours, and to New York 64½ hours.

AUSTRIA'S CROWN PRINCE.

The Heir Apparent to the Throne Found Dead in Bed.

Accounts of the Death and Subsequent Scenes.

The sudden and somewhat mysterious death of Crown Prince Rudolph, the heir apparent to the throne of Austria, has created a shock among the crowned heads and nobility of Europe. The dead Prince was thirty-one years old. He died while on a shooting excursion at Meyerling, about twelve miles from Vienna. The newspaper *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, says that on Tuesday when Crown Prince Rudolph returned from shooting he complained of headache and retired to his room to write a letter. He awoke on Wednesday before seven o'clock, and at half-past seven ordered his breakfast to be brought up to him. His valet, on entering the room with his breakfast, found the Prince dead in his bed.

Count Hogas and Prince Philip, of Coburg, who were Prince Rudolph's guests, rushed to the Prince's chamber when the valet told them the Prince was dead. Count Hogas, attired in his hunting costume, immediately went with all speed to Vienna and acquainted Emperor Francis Joseph with the sad news.

The Count was closeted for some time with His Majesty, who, directly after the interview, hastened to inform the Empress, whose grief upon hearing of her son's death was terrible.

Both the Emperor and Empress then went to the apartments of Crown Princess Stephanie and told her of her husband's death. Princess Stephanie insisted upon going immediately to Meyerring, where the Prince lay dead, and the united efforts of the Emperor and Empress were hardly able to prevent her. They were finally successful, however, and the Emperor then remained alone until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he ordered the body of the Prince to be brought to Vienna.

The body of the Prince arrived in Vienna at one o'clock A. M. on a special train. A large crowd had gathered at the depot to await its arrival but quietly left the station at the request of the guards. When the train arrived the body was placed on a bier and taken to a carriage which was drawn by six black horses.

As the bier passed through the crowd every hat was removed and deep respect shown by all.

The Court Chaplain, the Mayor of Vienna, Prince Hohenlohe and other dignitaries followed the carriage, while the guards walked on each side of it. Crowds awaited the arrival of the procession at the Hofburg.

The body, upon arriving at the Imperial palace, was borne to the apartments lately occupied by the dead Prince, where it was left reposing in state, surrounded by gummy An autopsy on the body of the Prince took place, after which the remains were embalmed. The court has ordered three months' national mourning.

Owing to the size of the copper coffin in which the body of the Prince was placed, it was impossible to put it into an ordinary hearse in conveying it from Meyerling to the railroad station, so a large hearse used in carrying the bodies of paupers to burial was brought into requisition.

Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor, is the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, the succession passing to his sons, the Archdukes Otto and Ferdinand respectively.

LATER NEWS.

THE second trial of ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary for alleged bribery in connection with the Broadway railway franchise has been removed from New York city to Binghamton, Broome County. It was impossible to get a jury in the metropolis.

THE Pennsylvania Senate has passed finally the prohibitory amendment by a vote of 32 to 2.

TYPHOID fever and diphtheria are decimating the little village of West Middlesex, Mercer County, Penn.

POSEY, Republican, has been elected to Congress in the First Indiana District by a majority ranging from 505 to 1000 to succeed Governor Hovey.

ONE HUNDRED indictments for election frauds have been found in West Virginia and 161 in Indiana.

THE recount in the Phelps-Clunis contest in the Fifth Congressional District of California has closed. Clunis, Democrat, was given nine majority.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott.

HARRY L. BRYAN, Secretary Bayard's stenographer was ordered to proceed to Florida to obtain the election certificates of that State for use in counting the electoral vote of the Union.

THE President has sent a message to Congress on the Samoan question, accompanied with reports from Commander Mulian, of the Nipsic and Consul Blacklock of Samoa.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Charles M. S. Leslie Vice-Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, vice R. D. Armstrong, resigned.

ARCHDUKE RUDOLF, the Austrian Crown Prince and heir apparent to the throne, died suddenly at Mierling, twelve miles from Vienna. He was found dead in bed by his valet.

SEVERAL persons, including women and children, were seriously hurt in a political riot in Pesth, Hungary.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the Empress Frederick of Germany are sojourning at Biarritz, in France.

ON his death bed recently O'Connor, who swore before the Parnell Commission in London that Timothy Harrington instructed him to visit tenants' houses at night and intimidate them, admitted that the evidence was absolutely false.

OLE LARSON, a prominent farmer, has been burned to a cinder in his residence near Kasson, Minn.

THE heaviest snow storms since 1875 have been raging in Alaska.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as it passed the House, carried $23,470,830. The House by amendments added to the bill as it came from the Committee on Appropriations, $617,834.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a reception at the White House in honor of Congress and the Judiciary.

THE Post Office Appropriation bill as completed proposes a total appropriation of $95,595,444. This total is $216,630 less than the estimates, and $5,735,210 more than the appropriation for the current year.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Jesse D. Abrahams, of Virginia, to be Comptroller of the Currency, vice William L. Trenholm, resigned, and Decius S. Wade, of Montana, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana, vice Newton W. McConnell, resigned.

AFTER a prolonged conference the Senate and House conferees agreed upon the bill establishing a new Department of Agriculture, the chief officer of which shall be a member of the Cabinet, under the title of Secretary of Agriculture.

COLONEL WHITE, the Secretary of the American Legation to England, has been robbed of jewels valued at $35,000.

MICHAEL CLINE and his son were drowned in the St. Lawrence River, near Dickinson's Landing, Canada, by the upsetting of their boat.

MR. PHELPS, the American Minister to England, and his wife sailed a few days ago from Southampton for New York.

THE French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the Government—300 to 240.

THE Grand Council of Annam has elected Bunlay, King. He is the son of the former King.

LORD STANLEY, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, in opening the Dominion Parliament, referred to the rejection of the Fisheries treaty, and said that Canada must recur for the present to the treaty of 1818.

NO HAND AT HER HELM.

The Five Thousand Mile Cruise of an Abandoned Vessel.

A telegram received by the Navy Department at Washington from Stornoway (in the Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland) marks the completion of the long and erratic cruise of the derelict American schooner W. L. White, abandoned off Delaware Bay March 13, 1888, during the great blizzard. Her crew was rescued and the vessel, with masts and portions of her sail standing and ensign set, with union down, started off to the southeast before the northwest gale, and now, after an interval of ten months and ten days, she has completed her voyage and lies stranded on the coast of Lewis Island, one of the Hebrides.

The most notable feature about the track of the W. L. White is the remarkable zigzag course she took in mid-ocean from the beginning of May to the middle of October. Previous to that time she followed a course about east-northeast at an average of thirty-two miles a day. Subsequently she moved eastward and northeastward 1200 miles in eighty-four days an average of fifteen miles a day, but during this long interval of six months she remained within this comparatively small area, drifted back and forth by the Gulf Stream and the Labrador current and tossed about by the varying winds, a constant menace to transatlantic steamships (three of which sighted her in a single day). During these six months alone she was reported by thirty-six vessels.

In her cruise of ten months and ten days she traversed a distance of more than five thousand miles and was reported forty-five times.

From Republican Headquarters.

MORAVIA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. WOODWARD: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor *Republican*. At all druggists'. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

THE production of the silk manufactories of America now amounts to $60,000,000 a year.

If Sufferers from Consumption.

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Reads: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HUTCHINS, M. D., Salisbury Ill.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I war